Utica Morning Herald & Gazette,
BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.
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Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.

THE UTICA WEEKLY HERALD

MEDICAL.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED! BLOKRENE, Life Rejuvenator.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

FALL ARRANGEMENT. DR. S. S. FITCH

DR. FITCH

Testimonial Letters and References.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

DR. RUSSELL J. WHITE, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE CHEAP SHOE STORE OF UTICA will give special BARGAINS FOR 60 DAYS.

Other Bargains not Named. M. J. NORTHROP, Two doors above Butterfield Block.

GREAT NEWS! GREAT NEWS! GEN. R. E. LEE SURRENDERED.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS! Greatly Reduced Prices! FIFTEEN DAYS. As the Goods Must be Sold. No. 74 Genesee street, WILLIAM OWENS, 74 Genesee street.

JOHN CANTWELL'S SON, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 3 Catharine Street, Utica.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHS. SMITH'S GALLERY OF ART, MARBLE BLOCK, No. 50 Genesee street, Utica. J. B. SMITH

WALTER C. NORTH'S "PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY," 4 FRANKLIN SQUARE, UTICA, N. Y.

WM. J. BAKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No. 12 Tibbitts Block, Utica.

COAL AND WOOD. STATE STREET COAL YARD, Corner of Fayette and State Streets. PRESENT PRICES SCRANTON COAL DELIVERED Stove and Egg, $8,00. Grate, 7,75. Chestnut, 7,50. LEVI BLAKESLEE & CO.

MONUMENTS. GRANITE MONUMENTS. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE SHOULD

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

FARM AND GARDEN.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

HOME MADE WINE.—Current wine, rhubarb and berry wines are exempt from taxation, by section 73 of the Internal Revenue act, and thus have a bounty of fifty cents a gallon on their manufacture. Experience has shown the salutary effects of these juices upon the debilitated constitution of our soldiers in cases of fever, dysentery, &c., and to this cause is probably to be attributed the bounty offered by the government, by way of encouraging their production.

The current crop is injured, if not destroyed for the present year, by the worm which made its appearance last year, and which has devoured the bushes. Rhubarb is associated with so many disagreeable sensations as to render the idea of using it for any other purpose than to cure the cholic, entirely hopeless. Of this beverage it is literally true, as the old song goes:

"Wine cures the gout, boys,
The cholic and the phthisic,
And it is allowed by all
To be the best of physic."

As to the berry wines, they have never been fairly tested as to their capability of making first rate wines—no analysis has ever been made, as in the case of the juices of the Maderia, Oporto, Champagne, Burgundy and other grapes, consequently no one knows either their specific gravity, or the ratio of saccharine, alcohol, acids, &c., and therefore we can only guess at at any rule to guide us in their treatment.

The following letter, from Mr. Charles M. Wetherill, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and chemist of the Agricultural Department of the government, is interesting upon this point:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13th, 1865.

Dear Sir: The juice of the red raspberry does contain the ingredients proper for the manufacture of wine which will be still or sparkling according to the method of manufacture.

The strength of the wine will depend upon the amount of sugar in the juice whether naturally there or added. Juice of 12 per cent. saccharine strength will yield a wine with less than 6 per cent. strength of alcohol.

This rule is true up to a certain point, for a certain strength of sugar retards fermentation. I do not know of any analysis of the saccharine strength of raspberry juice for purposes of fermentation, although the fruit has been repeatedly employed for wine purposes with great success.

Analysis of the juices of domestic and wild fruit as to their strength of sugar, are desirable and will, I suppose, some day be performed.

I do not see that you can do more this year than demonstrate the capability of your berries, for want of time to organize operations upon a large scale.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES M. WETHERILL,
Smithsonian Institute.

When we consider the exorbitant prices of all that we eat and drink—of tea, coffee, milk, sugar, &c, &c, a bountiful supply of a cheap and wholesome beverage for the million, such as are contained in the juice of the wild berries which grow spontaneously on the southern slope of the Adirondac mountains, almost within sight of the city, would seem to be an object worthy the consideration of a Sanitary Commission. The physicians who have returned from the army, one of whom is the Health officer of the city, agree in their testimony as to the therapeutic value of these juices—and everybody knows how agreeable they are to the palate even in their crude state. Why is it, then, that we see this vast supply of what we all desire utterly neglected? We go to great expense to raise hops and barley, and to build breweries for beer and ale—apples for cider are a costly material. We have vast sums invested in vineyards, to raise grapes for wine. We import wines from the uttermost parts of the earth, at countless cost, while for the mere expense of picking the berries which nature offers to us, without money and without price, we might secure for all an abundant supply of nutritious drinks, and eatables in the form of jellies, &c. Is this good economy? Hundreds of women and children might earn from 75 cents to $1.50 per day for the next month or six weeks, in gathering this crop. They can be transported from this city to the picking ground in two hours, by the Black River Railroad. There are shanties and barns and houses which would afford them shelter. Food may be supplied from the city or the farms in the neighborhood. That this immense harvest is destined to be lost, is owing to our ignorance or disregard of its value as an article of daily consumption. The juice of the berry, manufactured into what the French call "*vin ordinaire*," might be sold at 25 cents the quart, and thus brought within the reach of the laboring men and women, who are now suffering for the want of proper nutriment at proper prices. Under such a *regime* all might join in the chorus:

"Fill the bumper fair,
Every drop we sprinkle
O'er the brow o' care,
Smooths away a wrinkle." R. D. M.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—The offer of a donation by Hon. E. Cornell, of Ithaca, of $500,000 to found an Agricultural College, was conditioned, as our readers may remember, upon the donation by the state to the same institution, of the avails of the Congressional Land Grant. This fund had previously been appropriated to the "Peoples' College" at Havana, on certain terms not as yet complied with. At its last session the legislature passed an act giving three months longer for compliance, in default of which the land was to go to Mr. Cornell's University. The Regents of the University met last week to fix upon the sum of money they deemed requisite for the Peoples' College to raise to meet this emergency. The limit of three months expires on the 27th inst. The remaining time for action is therefore short, and in order to settle upon a limit, it was thought a definite sum should be named. It was therefore agreed, that in order for the Peoples' College to avail themselves of the benefit of the act of 1863, they must deposit for that purpose the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Cornell was present, and assured the Regents that whenever the matter was definitely settled, he was ready to proceed with his proposition, and the construction of the Cornell University could be commenced at once.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE CELERY CROP.—The plants for an early crop of celery may be set out in the fore part of this month; those for the general winter crop any time after, say the 15th up to the 30th of the month.—A trench six inches in depth ought to be dug, and the soil for six inches more *beneath* should be well pulverized. The manure is best applied around the plants, on the surface, after being set out. If the trenches are made between the rows of the first crop of corn, the plants will be sufficiently shaded by the corn; otherwise they must be protected against the intense rays of the sun from nine to six o'clock, for some weeks after being set out, and until they are completely established.

There is nothing like *guano-water* to push ahead celery; but in the absence of this, dung-water, as strong as it can be obtained, is excellent. One application a day of water and one of manure-water, to be applied morning and evening; or if only one application, in the evening, with proper shading of the young plants, cannot fail to give them a vigorous start—a point of essential importance—hence the crop, with judicious after-culture, which we shall shortly notice, will be all that can be desired.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

NEGRO AND WHITE EQUALITY IN TENNESSEE.—Not long since a woman from the refugee camp which the Government has been supplying with subsistence for some time, called on General Fisk for the purpose of getting transportation or rations. She was a fair specimen of the tobacco-chewing, snuff-taking "white trash" of Tennessee. After considerable conversation of a general character, the following is said to have occurred:

Refugee—"Mister Fisk be you an Abolitionist?"

Gen. F.—"Indeed, madame I be."

Refugee—"But you don't believe in nigger equality, do you?"

Gen. F.—"I do not think, madame, that you have occasion for the slightest uneasiness on the subject of negro equality, for you must certainly learn a great deal more and do a great deal better before you can possibly be on an equality with a great many of the negroes."

Our female refugee departed without much ceremony, and it is predicted that she will throw her influence in favor of the conservative candidate at the coming Congressional election.

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY GOV. PERRY.

SPEECH OF HON. W. W. BOYCE.

PROVISIONAL GOV. PERRY'S SPEECH.

At Greenville, on the 3d of July, Governor B. F. Perry made a speech. We quote some passages of this singular address:

The election of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by a sectional party at the North, was regarded as a favorable opportunity for accomplishing their long cherished purpose. We were told, after this event, that there was no longer any safety in the Union for slavery or our constitutional rights.

Let us now see, Mr. Chairman, if there was any truth in this assertion. Mr. Lincoln was elected in direct conformity with the Federal Constitution.—He was elected in consequence of the political divisions and dissensions at the South. Had the Southern States been united on one candidate, instead of voting for three, the result would have been different. Mr. Lincoln only received a little more than one-third of the votes cast in the Presidential election. He therefore went into office with a large majority of the American people opposed to his administration. There was at that time a majority of twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives in Congress, in opposition to President Lincoln. There was a majority of six members of the Senate of the United States opposed to him. And, sir, a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States were opposed to the avowed principles of the Republican party, which elected Mr. Lincoln.

But it was urged that the Republican party would soon obtain the ascendency in both Houses of Congress, and then the Constitutional rights of the Southern States would be destroyed. There was no reason for this assertion, when we reflect that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. Admit, however, for argument, that the President and his party might be in the ascendant, and would make aggressions on Southern rights and institutions.

How was it that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one, eight millions of persons fighting against twenty-two millions! The one having neither Government, army, navy nor manufactures; and the other having all of these, with an influx of foreigners and Southern negroes to increase their strength. The Southern people are an impulsive, enthusiastic people, but they want the energy and perseverance of the North. I said to my friends, at the beginning of this war, that my greatest apprehension was, that our soldiers would get tired of the war and quit it.

I did not believe it possible to hold in close subjection eight millions of people, scattered over such an immense territory as composed the Southern States, if they were disposed to make any and every sacrifice, as the Dutch Republic did in the war of independence. But, sir, the great cause of our failure was, that the heart of the Southern people never was in this revolution! There was not a State, except South Carolina, in which there was a majority in favor of secession! Even in South Carolina there were many districts in which one-half of the voters did not go to the polls.

Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past [illegible] years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the revolution; and there is not now in the Southern States any one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do. Still, I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. This, sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success.

When Gen. Johnson surrendered his army he had on his muster-roll seventy thousand men, but only fourteen thousand to be carried into battle! Gen. Lee's army was in the same condition. Where was the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle!

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school-teacher; if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted, by Congress, from fighting! I allude to the politicians, newspaper editors and preachers of the Gospel.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President Lincoln. I do not think so. President Johnson is a much abler and firmer man than Lincoln was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place he is a Southern man, and Lincoln was a Northern man. He is a Democrat, and Lincoln was a Whig and Republican. President Johnson was a slaveholder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the great change which is taking place.

The secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a rebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections, and they acted toward each other throughout the war as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerents, and none were treated as traitors during the whole of the four years' war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging cannot now be demanded as a traitor, tried and executed as a traitor.

There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and on the field of battle. To call such a war a rebellion simply, is a misapplication of terms. The greatest and best men of the Southern States were most conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle. In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than General Lee. That he should now be hung as a traitor, would be an act of national infamy that would shock the whole civilized world, and render the name of the United States odious in history.

While I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and done their duty at home and on the field of battle, yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history. They have been unsuccessful in their revolution, but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and honored as heroes and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North, too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

I can not and would not ask my fellow-citizens to forget the past in this war, so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies, which never can be forgotten by the Southern States. But I do entreat them to become loyal citizens, and respect the national authorities of the republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. Determine to live, and teach your children to live, as true American citizens.

On the subject of slavery, the Governor expressed the opinion that freedom would be a curse, and not a blessing to the negro.

SPEECH OF HON. W. W. BOYCE.

On the 21st of June, Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in an address before a meeting held at Winsboro, S. C., for the restoration of civil government in that State, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I approve of the object of the meeting. It is greatly to our interest to have civil government established in the State. By the theory of our institutions, while a few great interests are exclusively confided to the Federal authority, a large mass of legislation is reserved to the State individually. The sooner we have a State government in operation, the sooner we will have control of our local legislation, and the sooner we may look for the withdrawal of military authority. The military, it is true, are acting, so far as I have learned, both in this State and adjoining States, with great propriety. But still it is preferable to live under a civil government.

I am satisfied from what I have learned at Washington that President Johnson will extend to this State the same privilege of establishing the State government as he has and is extending to the States of North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, &c. No discrimination will be made against this State. I am satisfied that the President is ready to establish our State government as soon as he thinks public opinion is ripe for it. The object of this meeting is to make known the sense of the people of this district on the subject. From all I can learn on this point, I have taken every opportunity of informing myself of the wishes of the people of the State, I am satisfied the great mass of the people, by an overwhelming majority, amounting almost to unanimity, earnestly desire the establishment of State authority in entire harmony with the government of the United States. I apprehend that in this large meeting there will be but one opinion on the subject.

I might stop here, but I presume you desire to hear something of my late visit to Washington. At the instance of some of our most influential citizens, I went to see the President of the United States. I had been well acquainted with him as a member of the Senate of the United States. I had heard so much of him, his talents, the obstacles he had overcome, and the controlling influence he had acquired in his State, that I took pains to form his acquaintance, and observed him with deep interest. I knew that a man who had accomplished what he had, who from the most adverse position had risen to be, successively, a member of the Legislature, member of Congress, Governor and Senator, was no ordinary man. I respected in him the man who had erected his own status, and found Mr. Johnson to be a man of remarkable talents, immense energy, great good sense, a strong will, with perfect self-reliance, a man who belonged to himself and not to another.

No one can have greater abhorrence of that ineffably stupid crime, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, than I have, but I do not think that thereby the Southern States have fallen into the hands of a cruel tyrant, as has been imagined by some. Emancipation is conceded to be a fixed fact. President Johnson, I am satisfied, will deal with our people in no ungenerous spirit. All who accept the existing order of things, who, in good faith, desire to be peaceful and loyal citizens, will as a general rule, in my opinion, experience the clemency of the Government. On the great question of the right of suffrage in these States, President Johnson has taken the conservative position of referring the matter to the States themselves. For this he has received the opposition of the radical wing of the Republican party. We cannot but attend the issue of this difference of opinion with great interest, and I think the progress of events is such as to indicate that these States will give no lukewarm support to the Administration of President Johnson.

I consider slavery as gone, and the best thing for us to do is to recognize that fact distinctly and unequivocally, and accept it in perfect good faith with all its logical consequences. Any other course is only going to protract and intensify the darkness of the night through which we are now passing. Let us recognize the great fact that the negro is no longer a slave, and let us act toward him in a kind spirit. This does not of course imply that we are to sacrifice ourselves for him, but it means that we are to give him a fair chance. This is our policy, this our duty. Less than this will not satisfy our sister States. If then, after a fair trial, emancipation proves to be a failure, and the negro race is an incubus on the country, it will become necessary to colonize them in another land.

Our greatest statesmanship now consists in pacification with the North. Every man should lend himself to this work. Whoever does a kindness to a Northern man is doing a wise thing for his country. Let us forget the horrible struggle through which we have passed, as much as we can. Let us look before us, and not behind us. Let us not despair of our country. God is wiser than we are. The history of nations is the judgment of God. Let us acquiesce in that destiny from which there is no appeal. Slavery is gone, but all is not lost. Our fortunes are shattered, we are poor indeed, but the heavens are still above us; and though the way before us is rugged, let us with great hearts move forward to fulfill our mission, whatever it may be.

We will soon be invited to resume our position as one of the United States, on terms of perfect equality. As we have had the greatest war upon record, so I trust we may have the greatest peace. Upon ourselves will depend, in a very large degree, how advantageous this peace shall be to us. If we are wise, there is still hope for us in the future. If we are weak, every step will only plunge us deeper into the Serbonian bog. We must act under the influence of new ideas. We must not listen to our passions, but to our reason; and the future may be more auspicious to us than the most sanguine now imagine.

United States Census Reports.

Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., as Superintendent of the Census Bureau, seems to be the right man in the right place. He comprehends the fact that the collection, comparison, analysis, and interpretation of statistics constitute a science which, is to be treated in a philosophical, and not merely in a clerical spirit. For years he has devoted much thought and research to this department, and dealing with a mass of facts, has acquired an aptitude which enables him to elicit their real significance. Having had the exclusive superintendence of the taking of two censuses under the law of 1850, and compiled the principal details of them, we are not surprised at the practical thoroughness and administrative talent which he exhibits. In his official visits to Europe for the purpose of investigating the manner of conducting statistical inquiries in other countries, and in his attendance upon international statistical congresses, he has acquired valuable knowledge, both theoretical and practical, and his own merits and labors have been handsomely acknowledged. He is probably the most accomplished statistician of the country, and few, if any, of the coworkers, in this department in France, Germany, Belgium or England, are his superiors. The published results of the eighth census attest the capacity of the Superintendent. They are far in advance of any of our previous reports. The delay which has attended their appearance is not due to the Bureau. The results are contained in three volumes. The first of these is the Preliminary Report, which is the smallest in size, but by reason of that very fact, and of the character of its contents, it is best adapted to impart popular information. It is an admirable illustration of the value of the statistics in the hands of a skillful interpreter of them. The real meaning of the census is here evolved in a review of all the great interests of the country, and a picture of our national condition is drawn, the equal of which we may say with literal truthfulness, can be found nowhere else. The groupings of facts, the classifications, the analysis, the lessons they teach, are all connected with a fertility, suggestiveness and skill, which treat the multitudinous figures as a raw material to be worked up into the form of intelligible and instructive demonstrations. The Preliminary Report was followed successively by the two quarto volumes containing the report on population and that on agriculture. Now, it would have been a matter of mere clerkly industry and mechanical accuracy to have collected and transcribed the appropriate figures from the returns. But Mr. Kennedy has, in fact, by an intellectual labor of generalization, produced an original work, for each of the volumes contains an elaborate introduction, that of the agricultural report containing 172 pages, while the tables occupy only 292 pages. As a specimen of official faithfulness and earnestness these volumes may be referred to with confidence, and they reflect credit, both on the officer and the country. It would instruct and charm any thoughtful mind to study the wise and striking deductions which Mr. Kennedy draws with unerring accuracy of mathematics from these multiplied columns of figures. As they stand side by side in unending rows, the eye is wearied with their apparent meaningless monotony, but when marshaled by the hand of the master we find them teeming with unexpected and invaluable lessons. Were we to take any particular subject, we could illustrate in particular what we have been saying in general. We are aware that a "Pub. Doc." is not usually regarded with interest by a book collector, and we have referred to these for the purpose of discrimination, by indicating their value.—*American Publishers Circular.*

—A friendless woman while passing through the streets of Philadelphia, on Friday, discovered that her babe had died in her arms. She was almost frantic at the discovery.

FURNACES.

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANSING Gas and Smoke-Consuming HOT AIR FURNACES. SEVEN SIZES.

CARTON'S FURNACE is used in brick work with Hot Air Pipes and Registers.
CARTON'S FURNACE is used in portable form, with or without Hot Air Pipes and Registers.
CARTON'S FURNACE is used as PARLOR HEATER, with or without Hot Air Pipes and Registers.
CARTON'S FURNACE either Brick Work, Portable or Parlor form, is the most powerful heater in the known world.
CARTON'S FURNACE is the only one which perfectly consumes the gas and smoke.
CARTON'S FURNACE has fifty per cent more radiating surface than any other heater.
CARTON'S FURNACE is the only perfect self-cleaning heater in existence.
CARTON'S FURNACE in Economy, Durability, and Simplicity is unequaled.
CARTON'S FURNACE is constructed on scientific principles.
CARTON'S FURNACE received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Utica Mechanics' Fair 1861.
CARTON'S FURNACE received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Fair of the Syracuse Mechanics' Institute, 1861.
CARTON'S FURNACE is got up by competent and experienced mechanics.
CARTON'S FURNACE is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
CARTON'S FURNACE only requires an examination to satisfy the most incredulous.
CARTON'S FURNACE is in operation at the old established Warming and Ventilating Depot, 173 & 175 GENESEE STREET, UTICA, N. Y. where they are sold at extremely low rates.
CARTON'S FURNACE. See advertisement in another column.
JOHN CARTON, Inventor and Manufacturer.

SALESMEN WANTED.

500 SALESMEN WANTED, TO SOLICIT AND FILL ORDERS FOR THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By Dr. L. P. Brockett, the eminent Biographer and Historian, Author of "Philanthropic Results of the War in America," "Our Great Captains," "History of the Civil War in the United States," &c. Prices, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5. Also, Sartain's Matchless PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And other first-class Books and Engravings. Deeds of Territory given, guaranteeing Exclusive right of sale. Apply personally, or address, H. H. CURRAN, Publisher, ROCHESTER, N. Y. General Office and Salesroom, on Main St., corner of Water.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Special attention given to claims, and business transacted with the Departments at Washington. No. 7 Butterfield Block, Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Ralph, Midlam & Co., was this day dissolved, by the death of Samuel S. Thorn. All the accounts of the said firm will be settled by the surviving co-partners. GEORGE RALPH, FRANCIS MIDLAM, GEORGE RALPH, Jr. Utica, N. Y., June 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of F. Midlam & Co., was this day dissolved, by the death of Samuel S. Thorn. All accounts of said firm will be settled by FRANCIS MIDLAM, Surviving co-partner. Utica, N. Y., June 1, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of Ralph, Midlam & Co., and will continue the Malting and Brewing Business, at the ONEIDA BREWERY.

CHINA HALL. FIRST-CLASS CROCKERY STORE.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

WHY CHINA HALL CAN SELL CROCKERY

IT WILL PAY. WHITE LEAD, Zinc White, Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

CORNELIUS E. STEPHENS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

IT EVERY INDIVIDUAL. Congress Water Received Weekly.

DENTISTS. SWARTWOUT & ALLEN, SURGEON DENTISTS, 206 Genesee Street, Utica.

MONETARY.

$100,000. The Second National Bank of Utica. THIRD INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Subscriptions for an additional One Hundred Thousand Dollars of stock in the Second National Bank of Utica, will be received by the undersigned, at the Banking House, No. 73 Genesee street. Books will be opened on the 1st day of July next. Persons now holding stock in said Bank are entitled to their proportion of this increase. Payments may be made by installments on which interest will be allowed until the next dividend. June 23, 1865. THEODORE S. FAXTON, WILLIAM D. HAMLIN, WILLIAM J. BACON, Committee.

THE ONEIDA BANK has re-organized under the National Banking Law, and is now doing business under the name of the Oneida National Bank of Utica. And Checks, Notes and Drafts should be drawn accordingly; but those drawn on the Oneida Bank will be received as usual. R. S. WILLIAMS, Cashier. Below is the Comptroller's Certificate of authority: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 5th, 1865. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Oneida National Bank of Utica, in the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act: Now therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Oneida National Bank of Utica, in the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this Fifth day of July, 1865. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal) No. 1392.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1865. LOCKWOOD & Co., BANKERS, Have removed from No. 22 William street to Nos. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT and other Securities executed on the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days' notice. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED UPON DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

GRANNIS & COMPANY'S BANK, 132 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes sold at par. All descriptions of U. S. Bonds bought and sold at market rates. Also U. S. COUPONS, GOLD, SILVER, CANADA BILLS, CALIFORNIA DRAFTS, AND DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, &c. For Sale U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps. June 27. T. O. GRANNIS, Banker.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Utica City National Bank, in the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida, and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act; Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Utica City National Bank, in the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twentieth day of June, 1865. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency. [SEAL.]

(Copy.) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Vernon," in the village of Vernon, in the county of Oneida, and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act: Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Vernon," in the village of Vernon, in the county of Oneida, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of June, 1865. FREEMAN CLARKE.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery. Improved Mowers and Reapers.

BUY THE BEST. BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, With Double Jointed Folding Bar. Best and Most Durable Machine in Use, AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 133 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y., J. CHILDS & SON.

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DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLY DEPOT, 141 Genesee St., Utica.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

E. MARSH & CO. No. 88 Genesee Street, Utica.

"TIMBY'S SOLAR TIME PIECE."

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS. For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

A WORD AT LEAST.

The disabilities cast upon the Southern blacks are all wrong, is the ready admission of a great many people; they ought not to be excluded from the ballot-box; they should be clothed with the power of self-protection, by a direct voice in the choice of rulers; but suffrage is a matter which concerns the States, and the President may not interfere in it. Suppose it be conceded, to the fullest extent, that the legal action proposed must be taken by the State conventions, and that no order of the President can effect the needed reformation. It is far from being clear, that even in that event, the positive opinion and distinct conscience of the country should be concealed, and the President remain mute.

Here are certain persons, who have been our allies in the war for the Union—not allies of the North, but of the national cause. Grant, if you please, that their treatment in the States is to be wholly a matter of local law. Yet it can not be honorable for the country, or for any who have voice or influence in it, to leave them to be abused. It can not be offensive to local pride to insist, that the national faith requires that they shall be fairly treated, not grudgingly tolerated, but recognized as laborers, who have aided in securing a substantial peace.

Then here is a great principle and a possible danger. Shall we not discuss and consider both? Political disabilities cannot rightfully be inflicted or continued on account of color. With four millions of a distinct people in our midst, there can be no peaceable alternative other than complete servitude or entire freedom and a voice in the government. The attempt to deny political rights to the freedmen, suggests all the horrors of the times of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Even if we were to concede that the responsibility for legislation rested with others, we could not be silent. When danger is imminent, we do not stop to consider whether we are to ward it off; we give the alarm instinctively. Men do not refrain from discussing great principles, until they are certain they must personally apply them. The world grows wiser by the studies of many, although only few may be called to legislate or act officially. Seeing the danger, perceiving the importance of the principle, how can we do less than call attention to both?

President JOHNSON appreciates the duty of protecting the colored allies of the national cause. He recognizes the necessity of breaking down caste prejudice. He has given strong expression to the principle of equality of rights. He must perceive the danger threatened from a vast population ground down by wrong and injustice, aroused by the spirit of freedom. Deny him, for the sake of argument, legal power to adopt the measures he might wish to apply. Yet the right belongs to him which is the prerogative of man. He may speak words of warning and counsel. If he may not act officially, he may cast his moral influence on the side of right and justice. So much the President can give, and ought to give. He can at least say that suffrage ought not to be restricted by color, and that those who have fought for the Government ought to have a voice in it. If this is true, he may rightfully say it. If true and his silence is accepted as denial, he ought to state his honest convictions. Doubtless the bad conduct of those who led and maintained the rebellion, will force him to guard well the progress of the rehabilitation of the States. In the mean time, many would be rejoiced to have him unofficially speak a word, at least, for those who now especially need and deserve his moral influence.

CRIMINAL NEWS.—The reports of telegraph and press for the past few weeks have seemed to indicate that the very carnival of crime was having its season among us. But it is, we apprehend, more seeming than real. Crime has been quite as frequent before, and perhaps all along. A theory finds advocates, however, that crime, like other manifestations of social disorder as well as order, develops after some law and has its seasons of ebb and flow, and that at this particular time, the tide is in. This is a fact, at all events, that during the war, the lovers of sensation, and those journals which endeavor to satisfy their taste, had sufficient of that element in the almost daily battles that were occurring and in the details which followed. Where men were being killed by the thousand, the murder of an individual was of comparatively little account. The war ended, lovers and caterers of sensation must turn again to the criminal events of the day. Our population is large, and contains vicious elements in abundance. Scarcely a day can be expected to pass in which some violation of law, more or less atrocious does not occur. The telegraph carries the fact to every part of the nation; the enterprising reporters of the locality, seize with characteristic avidity on its details. They do not, at least, endeavor to belittle or keep from view any circumstance calculated to make the entertainment any less acceptable to the public palate. The newspapers all over the land, or such of them as will minister to unhealthy appetites for criminal information, publish the full account. The deed, whatever it is, is exaggerated beyond its due limits of importance. The details of two or three crimes recounted at once, present, therefore, an aspect of crime which seems epidemic, whereas it is but the result of reportorial enterprise. We cannot think that the publication of the full details of the various horrible and unnatural crimes, occurring weekly and daily, in some part of the land, is called for by the public interest or by individual good. The details repeat themselves. One murder or robbery is not very unlike another. And besides, it is to be feared that these accounts too often take root in the mind and ultimately produce fruit of their own kind. There is enough of matter connected with persons or events, of intelligence from the world of politics, science, literature and agriculture, to furnish reading interesting and profitable to all.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago have established a Bureau of Employment for discharged soldiers. The circular which they issue declaring their purpose, its objects and methods, contains points worthy of notice. In the first place, the notion of "employment" is made prominent. It will endeavor "to prevent as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldiers, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support." Our people cannot be too grateful to the brave men through whose instrumentality, chiefly, the nation was brought out of its difficulties. But those men are the last in the country that would wish to become mendicants. They want employment. They are skilled in every occupation. They are among the best and most trustworthy of the people. During their absence, labor has become adjusted to the scarcity of hands and places may not readily offer themselves. To obtain situations and the very best there are, agencies, like that at Chicago, are needed. Especial attention should be given to the maimed and disabled men. These should be furnished with employment adapted to their condition. In the words of the Chicago circular, "It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, communities, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation."

All the soldiers of this region, save those who laid down their lives on the battle fields or in southern prison pens, will shortly be home. If agencies to obtain employment for those who may need it, are not already established, it should be seen to, at once.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

A New York paper erroneously states that the Paymaster General will immediately make requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000 for soldiers' pay up to July 1, and that there yet remain upon the rolls 600,000 men. The number of names on the army rolls is now less than 200,000 and Gen. BRICE asks for less than $200,000,000 to pay the army up to the time specified.

The notorious "rough," BILLY MULLIGAN, has come to a rough end. He had the delirium tremens in San Francisco, and shot two men dead. A policeman then shot BILLY, killing him instantly.

The questionable speech of Gov. PERRY has been laid before the President.

A French steamer has picked up quite a number of the passengers of the burned ship William Nelson. A list of the names is given in another column.

Gen. JAMES A. HARDIE publishes a conclusive defense of himself against the charges made by Rev. Mr. WALTER that he refused to permit the latter to visit Mrs. SURRATT in prison.

Gen. KILPATRICK was made President of the New Jersey Republican State Convention, yesterday. His appointment was loudly cheered. Strong resolutions were adopted endorsing the President's policy, and after a spirited contest, MARCUS L. WOOD was unanimously made the nominee for Governor. The nomination was received with tumultuous applause.

A startling report appears in a Texas paper, to the effect that Gen. GRANT had killed President JOHNSON, in a personal altercation. In commenting thereon, the paper says: "The event is so astonishing, and the occurrence so extraordinary, of two Chief Magistrates of the United States carried off, by violence, that we should hesitate to credit it, were it not that Mr. THOMPSON saw it in papers from three different localities—saw the papers in mourning and heard the event discussed by Federal officers at Dardanelle. The story is corroborated by other persons who have passed through town within the past week. The first reports, however, were scarcely listened to, the story seemed so improbable."

THE WAR ENDED AT LAST.—The dispatch of Secretary SEWARD to the British Minister at Washington, which we published yesterday, was in reply to one from the British Secretary, dated the 2d of June, indicates that, after a deliberate diagnosis of the condition of affairs in this country, and, after careful consultation with another Doctor of Diplomacy, this RUSSELL, D. D., had advised his government, and the government had "determined to consider" that the war which lately prevailed in this country, between the United States and the insurgents, had ceased *de facto*—actually ceased and no mistake. We have at last got permission to breathe freely. Her Majesty's Government now recognizes the re-establishment of peace within the whole territory of the Union. No wonder President JOHNSON, speaking as representative of the nation, expresses himself "gratified by the information."

But it seems there are some things in Earl RUSSELL's letter with which the government does not express gratification but regret. And with good reason. We rejoice, therefore, to observe the firm, decided expressions employed by the Secretary on these objectionable features, and his protest against them. It was surely time in June that the English government discovered that the war was finished, and the victory of the United States over the insurgents complete and final. Perhaps it was necessary for England, in order to follow a consistent course, to consult with the French government upon the question whether the restoration of peace in the United States should be recognized. But it shows how timidly it adopted the policy of acknowledging the *de facto* government of the insurgents that it had entered into this joint action, and with how unready a spirit it was actuated toward the United States. Mr. SEWARD expresses the sentiments of the whole country, though the people would put it in less diplomatic and more emphatic language, when he has to "regret that Earl RUSSELL has thought it necessary to inform this government that her Majesty's government have found it expedient to consult the government of France upon the question whether her Majesty's government will now recognize the restoration of peace in the United States." And he also takes occasion in this connection to protest against the original concession of belligerent rights to the rebels, as neither necessary nor just. The time has been brought about by the triumph of the Union arms when these protests and "regrets" have peculiar point in our dispatches to the English government.

Mr. SEWARD further regrets that the English government should deem it necessary to continue the twenty-four hours restriction upon our vessels leaving a British port in pursuit of a rebel vessel of war. The question has ceased to be a practical one, and reference to it in the British Secretary's dispatch was uncalled for, if not insulting. There are no "Confederate" cruisers further to enjoy the hospitality and protection of their English friends. Why then call up the irritating question? It is to be regretted that the English government should have made it necessary for us to apply the same rule to its vessels.

Another decision of Her Majesty's government was equally unnecessary, viz: To allow vessels of war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag, or otherwise. This Mr. SEWARD protests against and controverts. He insists that such vessels are forfeited to the United States, and that the United States will capture such vessels under whatever flag they may sail. If this question is unlikely to become a practical one, the Secretary of State could do no less than reply as he did, to the decisions of the British government.

Mr. SEWARD, in conclusion, reiterates the pleasure with which our government accepts the retraction of belligerent rights, formerly conceded to the rebels, and though, the retraction is not made in a spirit as friendly as could be wished, we may join him in a feeling of gratification that an arrangement perfectly satisfactory in every material respect has been agreed upon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Navy Department have no chartered vessels in its employment, and therefore no money is due to their owners, as has been erroneously stated.

—The receipts under the internal revenue law are increasing and encouraging.

—The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Assistant Treasurer, at San Francisco, discontinuing the sale of 7-30's, as the entire loan will be taken before an additional supply of notes can reach him.

—It is stated in official quarters, that it is the intention of the Government to reduce the army to 100,000, if not to 80,000 men, at the earliest practicable period.

—The amount of the last series of the entire loan of six hundred millions remaining of the 7-30's as appears from official data, to-day, is forty-two and a half million.

—Gen. Ewell, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds that he will respect it, has been permitted to return to his home in Virginia, on parole, to report once a week by letter to the Secretary of War.

—President Lincoln, having directed, under date of the 23d of March last, that Mrs. Ewell should have the benefit of his amnesty proclamation, and she having taken the required oath, President Johnson has permitted her to return to Nashville, her former residence, and take possession of the property, as decreed by the District Court of Tennessee.

—A change has been made in the Baltimore Custom House appointment programme.

—A young man, in Cincinnati, applied at a police station on Saturday last, for protection against a mob which, he said, were erecting a gallows to hang him. He was evidently insane, and was locked in a cell for security. There a new fancy possessed him, that "the spirits" were building a gallows for him near the station. To escape being hung on a spiritual gallows he hung himself by his suspenders from the top of his cell, and was discovered and cut down barely time enough to save him from death. He is said by the papers to be a spiritualist.

—The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel marked with the cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect on delivery—may allow a person to whom it is consigned reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will receive or it not.

CITY AND COUNTY.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The terms of Subscription for the HERALD are in all cases cash in advance, and subscribers will oblige us by being careful to remit immediately on the expiration of the time for which they have paid. Those who are in arrears and to whom bills have been sent are requested to remit at once.

JOB PRINTING.—In order to meet the demand for the neat and prompt execution of all varieties of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, one of

Hoe's Improved Job Presses,

has just been introduced into the press room of the UTICA MORNING HERALD OFFICE. Additions of new type have also just been made, and the establishment is better prepared than ever before to do every variety of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best manner and at the lowest price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It is useless for correspondents to send us manuscripts of any sort, with a request to return them. We can not return rejected communications, much less manuscripts which go into the hands of the printers.

Correspondents who wish to secure attention, will give their own names, if not for publication, as proof of good faith.

WELCOME TO THE FIFTH ONEIDA.

THE 146th HERE TO-MORROW.

Will Appear in Full Zouave Uniform.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN.

It is expected that the 146th will reach here on the 10 o'clock western train to morrow morning.—Secretary STANTON has granted the regiment permission to come here from Syracuse. The boys will march through the streets in complete Zouave uniform, with all their arms and equipments. It will be a novel and warlike sight. There is no other regiment in the service with the same kind of uniform.

Col. GRINDLAY is in town, and informs us that the boys are making great preparations for their turnout here. We venture the assertion, that there was not, in the whole Army of the Potomac, a regiment which could excel the 146th in drill or martial appearance. They are emphatically VETERANS.

This is the last opportunity we shall have to welcome this regiment. Let the flags be flung out, and the city dressed in holiday costume for the veterans of the Army of the Potomac.

COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement has been called the Students Carnival. And we are not prepared to say that the light hearted inhabitants of Italy, celebrate yearly their midnight festivals with more genuine pleasure and abandon than have the students of Hamilton recently, the annual return of their gala week. That was a good old custom, (why is it so nearly obsolete?) when the Governor of the State, attired in the richest of military trappings, thought it not inconsistent with gubernatorial dignity to countenance by person the graduation of a class. But the Governor was not at Clinton yesterday, nor so large a crowd as usually grace commencement scenes. The weather during the morning was not in its best mood, and without doubt, kept away large numbers that otherwise would have been present. The grand procession, headed by the Old Utica Brass Band, formed promptly at 10 A. M., and started upon their somewhat circuitous march for the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises of the day were to be held. Officious policemen (who sometimes on such occasions, don't "wear their honors meekly") had admitted ladies to the church, until, with the exception of the seats upon the broad aisle, the church was filled to repletion. The entrance of the procession, of course, completed the job. In they went, jostling, crowding and filling the edifice to its utmost capacity. From a quiet corner, obtained by strategy, we "saw" commencement. Another time we shall take ARTEMUS WARD's advice concerning the draft and—resign. After prayer by President FISHER, and music from the band, the exercises of the morning were in order.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin.—James Rodgers.
2. Dissertation—The Oratory of Statesmen and Revolutionists compared—Orville P. Allen.
3. Oration—Ideas and Armies—Edward A. Babcock.
4. Dissertation—Walter Scott a Jacobite.—Truman S. Betts.
5. Æsthetic Oration—Music as an Art of Expression—William H. Bates.
6. High Oration—The City of Constantine—Dana W. Bigelow.
7. Dissertation—The Social Progress of Women—Alfred H. Champlin.
8. Oration—Silas Wright—George Craig.
9. Classical Oration—The Legacy of Athens to English Poetry—James A. Ferguson.
10. Oration—Latent Forces.—Oscar H. Elmer.
11. Oration—"Gail Hamilton."—John H. Hicok.
12. Oration—The First Modern Emperor.—Benjamin W. Johnson.
13. High Oration, with the Pruyn Medal Oration—"The Duties of the Educated Young Men of New York to their own Commonwealth."—Egbert D. Hayes.

"The Salutatory." The Salutatory delivered by Mr. RODGERS, yesterday morning, is the first that has been pronounced upon the Commencement stage, at Hamilton, in many a year. It was in Latin, and somewhat incoherent to us in its details, as we doubt not, also, to the greater portion of the audience. Still, we all brightened up learnedly, at times, and voted it a fine production, well delivered.

"The Oratory of Statesmen and Revolutionists Compared." Mr. ALLEN has a fine presence, and impressed his audience favorably at the start. Nor were we disappointed. The arguments necessitated by his subject were good, and his illustrations chosen with excellent discrimination and taste.

"Ideas and Armies." If Mr. BABCOCK's thoughts were delivered crudely at times, his oration throughout had the merit of originality. He was a firm believer in the strength of ideas over armies, and fortified his opinion with many a good idea of his own. The oratory of Mr. B. is of that sturdy character which often produces as good effect as more graceful delivery.

"Walter Scott a Jacobite." The shade of the author of the Waverly's had no reason for displeasure with this effort. Mr. BETTS, however, does not speak as well as he thinks.

"Music as an Art of Expression." Mr. BATES is good authority on music. He advocated his subject affirmatively, because, as an art, it is never imitated, and is eminently a natural expression of the heart. Mr. B. is no inferior orator.

"The City of Constantine." A clear, forcible writer is Mr. BIGELOW; as an orator, he is one of the foremost of his class. His subject gave scope to his best powers of description, and right well did he use it. The fair side in the history of Constantinople was presented us in language neat and elegant. But few young gentlemen possess in a greater degree the elements of true oratory.

"The Social Progress of Women." We were pleased with Mr. CHAMPLIN's effort, as we doubt not, also, was every lady present. Mr. C. was not one of those who sneer at "strong minded women." Not he. The production contained many passages of rare beauty, and the speaker excels as an orator.

"Silas Wright." Mr. CRAIG paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the great statesman, who formed the subject of his oration.

"The Legacy of Athens to English Poetry." The oration of Mr. FERGUSON was finely conceived and well written. All æsthetic culture in English poetry was traced directly to Athens, and our gratitude drawn upon in a moment.

"Latent forces." Mr. ELMER found exemplifications of his subject in nature, in the physical economy of man, and in the human mind. A little more animation, as a speaker, would have added greatly to the effect of what Mr. E. had to say.

"Gail Hamilton." The quaint wit and sharp criticism of Mr. HICOK, rendered his oration of interest. Had Gail H. been present, yesterday, she could have acquired an idea or two for a new book.

"The First Modern Emperor." A graceful and easy style has Mr. JOHNSON, and one at once recognizes his ability as an orator. Indeed his success in college, where prizes in composition were concerned, is proof conclusive. Charlemagne, as the "first modern Emperor," was shown by Mr. J., to be the brightest character that relieved the darkness of the middle Ages.

"The duties of the educated young men of New York to their own Commonwealth." As the Pruyn Medal Orator, Mr. HAYES, yesterday, sustained his reputation as a finished writer and effective speaker. Indeed, in many respects, he excelled his fellow speakers of the morning. The duties of the educated young men of the Empire State, were clearly set forth, and conspicuous among such duties, fidelity to the Union, was noted by the orator. Mr. H. ably indicated his right to have the Pruyn Medal.

This finished the scheme for the morning, and after President FISHER had given out the usual Alumni dinner invitations, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

THE INTERMISSION.

The hour and a half, or thereabouts, between the morning and afternoon exercises was of course devoted by great numbers of the gentlemen present to the Alumni dinner. This took place at the Clinton House. Former patrons of the hotel hardly recognized it, so handsomely and neatly had BUTLER arranged it. The dinner was a pleasant affair, dispatched not too hastily, but in that dignified manner which comported so well with the occasion. The procession was again formed at 2 P. M., and to the stirring notes of the band entered the already crowded church. No time was lost in proceeding to business. The following was the scheme for the afternoon:

14. Oration—Construction and Destruction.—George W. Martin.
15. Oration—Robert Burns.—Albert Phillips.
16. Oration—The Tendencies of the Race.—James Rodgers.
17. Legal Orator, with the Head Medal Oration—"Alexander Hamilton as a Financier."—Luther A. Ostrander.
18. Oration—Scottish Character.—Hamilton B. Tompkins.
19. Oration—Re-Construction.—Martin V. B. Ward.
20. High Oration—The Three State Papers of Anglo Saxon History.—William O. Webster.
21. Scientific Oration—The Relations of Chemistry and Religion.—James P. Stratton.
22. Philosophical Oration—Christianity the Civilizer of Mankind.—George W. Wood, Jr.
23. Oration—John McLean, } Candidates for the Second
24. Oration—Winsor Scofield, } Degree.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

25. Valedictory Oration—The Republic as affecting Individuals.—Silas H. Adams.

"Construction and Destruction." The exercises were opened very pleasantly by Mr. MARTIN. His oration was good and oratory creditable.

"Robert Burns." Mr. PHILLIPS' words and thoughts flowed smoothly and gracefully, and his easy manners were quite attractive. Mr. P. considered ROBERT BURNS chiefly in his true character as Scotland's bard, and did it well too.

"The Tendencies of the Race." Christianity was considered by Mr. RODGERS, a grand central idea to the receiving of which the race was rapidly tending.

"Alexander Hamilton as a Financier." The successful Clark Prize and Head Medal Orator, was as full of rhetorical and oratorical fire yesterday as ever. His oration was marked by a clear-sighted analysis, and his claims for HAMILTON as a shrewd and successful financier would appear to render that Statesman's reputation safe in that direction.

"Scottish Characteristics." These were shown to be patriotism, love of legendry, love of music, energy, freedom, honesty, &c. Mr. TOMPKINS spoke with a freshness of style and clearness of thought that interested his audience.

"Reconstruction." Mr. WARD earnestly opposed the theory of military rule, and gave a hearty support to the general government. The speaker declaimed with force, directness and a most commendable brevity.

"The Three State Papers of Anglo Saxon History." Mr. WEBSTER treated of Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Freedom, with a feeling and fire in good keeping with his theme.

"The Relations of Chemistry and Religion." Mr. STRATTON did not appear.

"Christianity the Civilizer of Mankind." The speaker, as became the son of a missionary, advocated missions as the great civilizer of nations. Mr. WOOD's oration was brief and pleasantly delivered.

The candidates for the second degree next appeared. They were Rev. JOHN MCLEAN and Prof. WINSOR SCOFIELD, members of the class of 1862.

Mr. MCLEAN took for his theme the question, whether the ballot box is to be democratic or aristocratic. Two questions were discussed under this. Are all citizens equal before the law, and are all equal in making the law? The affirmative answer led to the conclusion that it is practical to allow equal privileges to all. Mr. M. carried the audience enthusiastically with him, by his unresistible logic and rousing oratory.

Prof. SCOFIELD unfolded the relations of working to waiting, and the results of their co-operation. He traced their influence historically down to our own day, and closed with some telling applications of his topic to late events. The waiting of MCCLELLAN, for example, as contrasted with the working and waiting of GRANT and LINCOLN. Prof. S. displayed some of the best qualities of a graceful and nervous speaker.

The Degrees were now conferred.

THE DEGREES.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Hon. William B. Wright, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Kingston, N. Y.; Prof. Farrand Northrup Benedict, class of 1823; Prof. John Norton Pomeroy, of the University Law School, New York.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. William Eaton Knox, (class of 1840,) Rome; Rev. Linus Merrell Miller, (class of 1840,) Ogdensburgh; Prof. William D. Sanders, of Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois; Rev. William Marshall, London, England; Rev. James Moorhead, Donacloney, Ireland.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon E. Edwards, Barstow, of Michigan.

The Degree of Master of Arts, in course, was conferred upon Capt. Seymour Fenton Adams, Lieut. William Harrison Beach, Isaac Newton Wilcoxen, William Anderson, Norman Haynes Becker, Charles Wadsworth Cole, Myron Augustus McKee, Rev. John McLean, Benjamin Franklin Miller, Levi Duncan Miller, James Johnson Pease, Winsor Scofield, Edward Bartlett Wicks, Warren Higley, John Cardo Graves, *ad eundem*.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, in course, was conferred upon Lyman L. Settel, Newark Valley.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred, in course, upon Silas Hobart Adams, Oneida Castle; Orville Payson Allen, New Haven; Edward Augustus Babcock, Clinton; William Henry Bates, Champion; Truman Stafford Betts, Franklin; Dana Williams Bigelow, Waterville; Alfred Henry Champlin, Whitestown; George Craig, Rensselaer Falls; Oscar Henry Elmer, Chester; James Alexander, Ogdensburgh; George Washington Hall, Triangle; Egbert Dewey Haven, Joliet, Ill.; John Henry Hicok, Homer; Benjamin William Johnson, Albany; George Washington Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stewart Montgomery, Ovid; Luther Allen Ostrander, Chicago, Ill.; Leroy Parker, Flint, Mich.; Albert Phillips, Geneva; James Rodgers, Hammond; James Patterson Stratton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hamilton Bullock Tompkins, Newport, R. I.; Martin Van Buren, Westfield; William Oliver Webster, Sennett; George Warren Wood, Jr., New York.

After the Degrees were conferred and the prizes distributed, the valedictory oration was pronounced by SILAS H. ADAMS.

"Valedictory Oration—The Republic as Affecting Individuals." Had Mr. ADAMS no other qualifications, his rich, musical voice would have at once secured him attention. But he displayed such glowing earnestness, and traces of patient thought and study in the development of his theme, that it was impossible not to listen. His valedictory proper was eminently appropriate, and his farewell words to classmates deeply touching.

Before dismissing the assembly, Dr. FISHER invited all friends of the College to the President's *Levee*, at his own residence, in the evening. The benediction was now pronounced, and the formal exercises of the fifty-third Commencement at Hamilton College brought to a close.

CLINTON, July 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The Class of '62 met at the Clinton House to-day. Rev. John McLean was chosen President for the coming year, Winsor Scofield, Vice President, and William Anderson, Secretary. The following members of the class were present: Messrs. McLean, Higley, L. B. Miller, Becker, Wickes and Anderson. The thoughts of those of our number who had fallen in battle caused a feeling of sadness, such as is seldom witnessed at a reunion of a Class. After singing "God bless our '62," we adjourned, to meet one year from to-day.

JNO. MCLEAN, President.
W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.—Manufacturers and exhibitors, desirous of erecting special buildings for their goods, are recommended to be on hand this morning, either at Bagg's Hotel previous to 9 o'clock, or after that time, on the fair grounds. Several of our enterprising business men have already selected their locations. Colonel B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, and JOHN HAROLD, General Superintendent, will be in attendance to arrange these places for exhibitors.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.—The following letter, addressed to the Society of Hamilton Alumni, is the first fruit of a plan, recently adopted, of appointing for each Commencement an ANNALIST, to represent the class that graduated half a century before.

We are sorry we cannot also present to our readers a *fac simile* of the "Order of Exercises at the Commencement, September 20, 1815," as printed by SEWARD & WILLIAMS, Utica. On this bill of literary fare, now brown with years, we notice a "Latin salutatory oration, by ALPHA MILLER;" a disputation on the question "Ought the labors of our missionaries, at the present day, to be extended to foreign countries?" by NORMAN BALDWIN, SAMUEL M. TRACY and SAMUEL W. BRACE; an "Oration on Biography," by ZEPHANIAH PLATT, and the "Valedictory Oration," by GEORGE BRISTOL.

CLINTON, July 19th, 1865.

To the Secretary of the Association of Alumni:

Dear Sir: You ask me to give some reminiscences of Hamilton College during my connection with it; but in endeavoring to recall the transactions of those days, I find my memory very much at fault; and I fear that many things which I might say with regard to its early history, would not be of much interest to your audience.

As you and all the Alumni know, the College had its origin in Hamilton Oneida Academy, an institution founded mainly by the persevering efforts of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, which as soon as established, took a prominent place among the academies of the State.

Although it may seem inappropriate to the occasion, I am quite unwilling that this old academy building, where so many were gathered of a generation now almost gone, should pass into oblivion unnoticed and undescribed. The frame of the edifice was erected in the year 1794, but was not enclosed until nearly two years afterward, as no means could be obtained to complete it, and there it stood, a naked frame in the midst of the forest. The foxes burrowed in its foundations, the birds built their nests beneath its rafters, and the squirrels careered up and down its naked timbers, as if in derision of the attempt to build a temple of science so near their wild domain, and it was sneeringly called "The Dominie's Folly." Mr. Kirkland was generally called "Dominie Kirkland." But in the year 1796, the building was enclosed. Four study rooms were finished, and a large room, whose length was the width of the building (about 40 feet), was fitted up for a chapel, and for other public exercises. With such accommodations, the academy went into operation. The original subscription by which it was built has been recently framed, and presented to the College Library. Although this building has been torn down to make room for a larger structure, yet, as a slight tribute of respect to the men of that day, who were willing to give their time and means for the erection of so large and commodious a building for a public school, while they were themselves dwelling in their log houses, and destitute of what would now be regarded as almost the necessities of life, I have caused a drawing of the building to be made, and some photographs taken, that, if deemed proper, they may be placed among the College archives. Hamilton Oneida Academy closed its existence September 16th, 1812. On the afternoon of that day, four individuals, who had been members of the academy, were examined as candidates for admission to the Sophomore class of the new College.

October 21st was the time appointed for the opening of the institution, but the building not being thoroughly prepared, exercises did not commence until Nov. 1st. Dr. Backus, the newly appointed President, arrived Nov. 23d, and took up his residence in the village of Clinton. A few days after, he dined with the students, some fifteen or twenty in number, at the public boarding-house, where he was welcomed by a committee from their number, who, in a short address, pledged their fealty to his authority. To this, the Doctor replied with much feeling, assuring us of the interest he felt in our welfare.

The Faculty then present were President Backus, Prof. Norton, Dr. Noyes, and Tutor James Dean. Thus organized, we began our regular recitations, three times a day. We were expected to rise in the morning, summer and winter, at half-past five o'clock, attend prayers in the chapel at six, when Dr. Backus, always, if at home, officiated; then came morning recitation until 7 o'clock. Recitations came again at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Every student was required to be in his room during study hours, and if found elsewhere he received a reprimand on the spot. Each class had its Monitor, whose duty it was to notice if any member was absent from prayers, or religious services on the Sabbath. For these offenses, the delinquents were required to answer, once a week, before the whole body of students in the Chapel; and great ingenuity was often displayed in forming excuses for neglect of duty; and it was often the occasion of much merriment to those who were only listeners. The first college bell was a very small affair, scarcely audible in the different rooms of the building, and not very sonorous when heard in the open air; and it was a very easy excuse for sleepy boys to make—"They didn't hear the bell." Dr. Backus received this apology for some time, and finally confessed he could not blame the offenders much, adding the oft repeated saying, —"The bell is no better than a fur cap, with a lamb's tail for a clapper."

Our time was occupied chiefly in the study of the Greek and Latin languages and mathematics. Dr. Noyes occasionally amazed us with chemical experiments, and during Senior year, the rhetorical exercises under Dr. Backus, were interesting and profitable. The physical sciences, at that time, were little known or understood in this country, and, of course, had no large place in the College system of education.

Our College course being completed, in July, 1815, we were required to prepare for Commencement. The Class of 1814 containing but two individuals, they were excused from speaking, although it had been a subject of debate in the meetings of the Faculty, whether they should have any Commencement exercises. Some of them were in favor of it, but Dr. Backus opposed it, declaring it would never do; "it would be quite too much like a young rooster flying up on the fence, flapping his wings, and trying to crow, before he could get his throat open."

But the Class of 1815 must have a Commencement; and as it was to be the first one, it became a grave question as to what should be the character and exercises. Hamilton Oneida Academy, almost from its beginning, had its annual exhibition in the village church, and it was one of the great events of the year, drawing large audiences. The exercises consisted in part of orations and declamations, but the dramatic performance constituted the chief attraction. Even some of Shakespeare's plays, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Taming the Shrew," and "Macbeth," were performed to the great satisfaction of the audience. The scenery and dresses for the occasion were procured from the furniture and wardrobes of the surrounding inhabitants. We thought that a Commencement which was only another name for an exhibition, should consist of like performances; that five or six orations would make but a sorry bill of fare for an audience accustomed to something more entertaining. But the Faculty said, No! we were a College now, and must have something of a higher order than comedies or tragedies. We could not see the propriety of so young a mother putting on any very matronly and dignified airs, and insisted on our own views.

The matter was finally compromised by the Faculty consenting to a play if written by a member of the class, thinking, probably, that we would not venture on so high an undertaking. "But where there's a will there's a way," and a dialogue was written, entitled "The Capture of Dorn." It was founded upon the then recent expedition of General Eaton to the coast of Barbary, to release certain American prisoners confined in dungeons in the city or town of Dorn; and to punish the pirates for their depredations on our commerce in the Mediterranean. The officers and men of the land and naval forces were represented in their appropriate uniforms, and the Turks in their Eastern costume. The play occupied nearly two hours in its performance, and elicited much applause from the audience. Some of the Literati present on this occasion, comparing the Commencement with those older Colleges, like Yale and Harvard, thought there was some want of *dignity* in allowing theatrical entertainments, especially with the display of dress and equipage to make it life-like. But in the general estimation, it formed a suitable and happy transition from the former Academic Exhibitions of College Commencements. At any rate, we had obtained the approbation of the audience, and the College *dignity* might take care of itself, or be handed over to the keeping of future students.

The exercises of the Class being concluded, the degree of "Baccalaurea Artium Liberalium" was conferred on six persons, constituting the "Class of 1815," and so ended the Commencement fifty years ago. Of that class, five of whom are living, three became clergymen, two were lawyers, and one a farmer, cultivating his paternal acres, where he has spent most of his life, and where he expects to die.

GEORGE BRISTOL.

PERSONAL.—Colonel GEORGE W. PALMER, Assistant Commissary General of the State, passed through here yesterday.

BROKEN BANK.—The National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, we are authorized to state, is broken. Look out for its notes.

☞ It is expected that the return match between the Knicks of Albany and the Utica Base Ball Club, will take place in this city at an early day.

OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions have been adopted by the Junior Class at Hamilton College:

Whereas, In His mysterious providence, God has seen fit to remove from us, by death, our beloved classmate, Sextus H. Knight,

Resolved, that in this sudden bereavement we acknowledge the hand of God, and while we mourn for this our affliction, we humbly bow to the will of Him that doeth all things well, assured that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost one whose qualifications of mind gained our respect, who young in years was mature in character, whose beautiful Christian life had won for him a dear place in the hearts not only of his class, but of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the parents of our deceased classmate, not mourning as those mourn without hope, but humbly trusting that his few but faithful years of service here are rewarded with the crown of the Redeemed.

Resolved, That in token of our love and sorrow, we wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased classmate, and be published in the Utica HERALD, Clinton *Courier* and Westfield *Republican*.

J. T. CHIPOT, }
A. G. HOPKINS, } Committee.
G. H. DECKER, }

Observer please copy.

GLOBE WOOLEN COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Globe Woolen Company, held at their office, Thursday, the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees:

T. S. Faxton, J. C. Bailey, John Thorn, Chas. McLean, S. D. Childs, Isaac Maynard and Robert Middleton.

The management of the Company remains as in the past year:

T. S. Faxton, President; J. C. Bailey, Vice President; Isaac Maynard, Secretary; Rob't Middleton, Agent; Wm. W. Coffin, Treasurer (residing in New York).

The usual quarterly dividend of ten per cent. was declared, payable August 1st.

RECEPTION OF THE 146TH.—The Committee of Reception will meet at Bagg's Hotel, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-day, to make arrangements for the reception of the 146th regiment, which is expected here on Saturday, of this week, (to-morrow.) A punctual attendance of all the members is desired.

The ladies composing the different Ward Committees, are desired to meet at the Common Council Rooms, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Where it is impossible for any members to attend, it is requested that they send a good substitute.

A. HUBBELL, Chairman.

HIAWATHA VERSUS EXCELSIOR.—The Hiawatha boys were either in excellent muscle, or else Madame Luck smiled most benignantly upon them, for they went in and beat the "Excelsiors" badly, yesterday—just two to one. We witnessed a portion of the game, and formed the opinion that, for young clubs, both played well. It struck us that the members of Hiawatha averaged considerably above the Excelsiors, as to age. The following is the summary of the score:

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hiawatha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7—31
Excelsior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4—15

Umpire, J. VEDDER. Scorers—Excelsiors, W. H. MCDONALD; Hiawatha, E. H. DIVINE.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to find the following announcement in the Albany *Evening Journal*. We congratulate Major MINK upon his good fortune, and predict for him a glorious career in the profession of arms, in which he is an enthusiast. As a battery commander, Major MINK bears a reputation equalled by few in our army. His record in the Army of the Potomac is without blemish, and a more fervent patriot does not live:

Charles E. Mink, son of Charles W. Mink, of this city, received a commission yesterday as Major in the regular army. Charley is a well known Albany boy, and his many friends will be glad to hear of his promotion, which he has earned by bravery in the field. When the rebellion was ended, he was Captain in command of Battery H, First New York Artillery, but was immediately promoted Major of his regiment. But his valuable services have been again recognized by the government, and he is now a Major in the regular army. His commission reached here yesterday.

(Business Notice.)

BEHIND THOSE ROSEATE GATES.—The lips of girlhood, there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor, Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after-life, to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant Sozodont; we reply.

(Business Notice.)

NEW NATIONAL ENGRAVING.—Mr. JAMES HUNTINGTON is now canvassing the city for subscribers for the elegant Steel Plate Engraving, entitled, READING THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION IN THE SLAVE'S CABIN. This is an elegant engraving, a characteristic memento of the act which links the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN with immortality.

(Business Notice.)

Humbug Exposed.

RODNEY WILCOX, Esq., Litchfield.

Dear Sir—Seeing your name appended to a sensation advertisement, as umpire at a trial of Hay Forks, we would thank you to state the circumstances attending the trial, and your judgment of the relative merits of the two implements.

Signed, REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

[COPY.]

LITCHFIELD, July 9, 1865.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS:

In reply to your inquiry as to the circumstances attending the trial between the Gladding and Myers Forks, I would state that the Gladding Fork was handled by a trained expert, and the load upon which it was tried, was put on for the purpose, while the load upon which the Myers Fork was used, had been loaded over night, without reference to a trial. The time named in the advertisement, I regard as no test of the merit of the two forks, as that was effected by the careful arrangement of the load and the trained skill of the operator. I regard the Myers Fork as altogether the most simple and effective implement in the hands of ordinary laborers, such as we must depend upon in the field. The Gladding Fork is there complicated and difficult to handle. I prefer the Myers Fork, and have ordered one for my own use, since the trial referred to.

Signed, RODNEY WILCOX.

CEDARVILLE, July 12, 1865.

As the recent trial of horse forks, at my barn, has caused much talk abroad, I feel that it is due from me to state, that the weather was so unfavorable that no hay could be got in condition to test any fork. The load pitched by the Myers fork was loaded on the previous day, by a boy, and stood over night. The load pitched with the Gladding fork was loaded in the field, *scientifically, by the expert*, who came a distance to handle the fork, *as a match on time*.

Several of the Myers forks *were sold on the ground*, from the conviction that it is simple, durable, and safe in unskilled hands, and is capable of unloading a ton of hay over the big beam, by common laborers, in from five to ten minutes.

A. L. FISH.

Myers' Patent Hay Fork, is manufactured by the Remington Agricultural Works, and for sale at the corner of Seneca and Fayette streets, Utica, N. Y.

(Business Notice.)

☞ Send for "Rathbun's Pure Cider Vinegar" and try it. Direct all orders to P. RATHBUN, Agent, Rome, N. Y.

(Business Notice.)

NO COMBINATION, OR MONOPOLY.—To save money in buying Coal, go cash, call on DEVEREUX, at the old Pide street Yard.

Utica, June 20, 1865.

(Business Notice.)

REMOVAL.—JOHN CARTON has removed from his former place of business, to No. 173 and 175 Genesee street.

(Business Notice.)

WOOL WANTED—For which we will pay the highest market price. S. S. & J. L. LOWERY, Pine street, Utica.

DIED.

In this city, July 19th, CATHARINE BRADY, daughter of James and Ann Brady, aged 3 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral to-day, at 2 P. M., from 35 Court street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER OF EXERCISES
FOR
COMMENCEMENT WEEK,
HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON.

SUNDAY, JULY 16th.

Rev. President FISHER will deliver his Seventh Baccalaureate Sermon in the Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., of New York, will address the Society of Christian Research, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Monday, July 17th.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION in the College Chapel, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

PRIZE DECLAMATION by members of the three lower classes at 7½ P. M.

Tuesday, July 18th.

"Class Day" exercises of the class of 1865, at 2 P. M.

Rev. HENRY A. NELSON, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., (class of 1840,) will deliver an address, and Rev. JOSIAH A. PRIEST, of Gloversville, (class of 1847,) will read a poem before the Alumni, at 7½ P. M.

Wednesday, July 19th.

RE-UNION of the Alumni and friends of the College, at ½ o'clock P. M.

Thursday, July 20th,

COMMENCEMENT at 10 A. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of Hamilton College will be held in the College Chapel, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, at 10 A. M. jy13dtwsw

FANCY WEAVERS.

TWELVE GOOD WEAVERS,

well acquainted with CROMPTON LOOMS, can find employment, by calling on us. None but the very best weavers need apply.

J. H. & N. A. WILLIAMS,
No. 215 Genesee street.

jy18dtwtf

PIANO DEPOT.

J. WEIKERT,

Corner of Bleecker and Second Streets,

UTICA, N. Y.

[illegible] PIANOS. [illegible] Every Piano will be warranted for FIVE YEARS. jy13d3m&w

GRAND CONCERT.

BY THE

AMHERST COLLEGE GLEE CLUB,

AT MECHANICS' HALL.

On Monday Evening, July 24, 1865,

[illegible]

IF the person who exchanged parasols at T. & A. Cash's store, [illegible]

Utica, July 20, 1865.

WANTED—A girl to do the work for a small family. One from the country preferred. Apply at this office.

S. T. PECKHAM, No. 20 Catharine street, Utica.

COUPONS, GOLD, SILVER, CANADA BILLS,

CALIFORNIA AND STERLING DRAFTS,

[illegible]

LEWIS & CO.

A PSALM OF THE SOLE;

OR, WHAT THE MERCHANT SAID TO

HIS CUSTOMERS.

Tell me not in stolid numbers,
Boots and Shoes are but a dream,
For the sole is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Boots are real—Shoes are earnest—
And to sell them is their goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
May be spoken of the sole.

Not to rip them, and to mend them,
Is their destined end, or way;
But to wear them till you end them—
This is what will make them pay.

Art is long and Time is fleeting,
And our feet, though stout and brave
Still like drum-sticks loud are beating
Hurried marches on the pave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of trade,
Heed not those who loudest rattle—
Keep a little in the shade.

Trust no bargain, howe'er pleasant,
Let his gas not take you in;
Purchase wisely in the present,
And you will be sure to win.

LEWIS' stock is rare and ready,
Suited to the taste of all;
Prices low, and always steady,
They invite an early call.

Boots and shoes, the best, remind them,
Theirs will equal any made;
And departing, leave behind them,
Bright names on the scroll of trade.

Patrons, then, be up and doing,
With an understanding fair,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Purchase boots and shoes that wear.

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR IMMENSE SUMMER STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

We have now on hand the finest variety of styles of

GENTS',
LADIES',
MISSES',
BOYS',
AND CHILDRENS'

SHOES, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS

that we have ever had before in store, which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

Follow the crowd to the

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT!

180 Genesee Street,

LEWIS & CO.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

J. WYMAN JONES,

BANKER

No. 6 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

[*Two doors from Wall Street.*]

Agent for the sale of United States Treasury Notes.

These Notes bear interest at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum, and are known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Dealer in Government Securities of all descriptions.
☞ Money loaned on U. S. Bonds.

U. S. 7 30 Loan.

The Oneida National Bank keeps constantly on hand for immediate delivery at par,

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

ad other U. S. securities. oct8dif.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Timely Warning to the Sick.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl* or *fusel oil*, a *mortal poison*, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostures.

New York House, No. 59 Cedar street, N. Y.

There is Nothing more Certain

to prevent female irregularities than

Dr. Velpau's Female Pills.

They will in all cases cause a return of monthly sickness without which no unmarried lady can enjoy perfect health. Sold by DICKINSON, COMSTOCK & CO., WARNER & RAY, LALOR BROTHERS, and all other Druggists in the city and county. jy30im

Why Not Use the Best?

Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Does not rub off, or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and luster. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

SPRING MILLINERY.

GOODS FOR 1865

Now opening at

H. BARNARD'S SONS,

65 Genesee street.

COUNTRY MILLINERS supplied at New York Panic Prices. mar9dtf

DR. C. L. SPENCER'S

FRAGRANT ODOUSELAINE

For the Teeth.

It is one of the very best articles for cleansing and preserving the Teeth ever offered to the public, and is warranted to contain no acid or any other ingredient in the least injurious to the teeth. A cake of superior tooth paste accompanies each bottle. The Odouselaine can be found, at wholesale and retail, by Druggists generally.

—C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Sole Agents, New York.

1865. PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

Cloth and Paper Window Shades

In great variety, and at all prices.

NOW OPENING AT

H. BARNARD'S SONS.

Ceilings and Side Walls Decorated. Walls, Side and Ceiling, Cleaned and Whitened.
PAPER HANGINGS put on by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
Call and see our Stock, which, for quality and style, is not to be surpassed, and our prices, which are not to be undersold.
Picture Cords and Tassels, and Curtain Trimmings always on hand. mar9dtf

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND BEAUTY THE complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

The Lightning Fly-Killer

Destroys Flies instantly, and is not liable to be mistaken for anything else. Is easily prepared and used, and does rapid execution. Each sheet will attract and kill a Quart of Flies—and promotes quiet in reading, peace while you eat, and the comforts of a nap in the morning. Sold by all Druggists. je22dimo.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY POWDERS AND WASHES which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and *dry*? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

Soldiers' Watches

Every returned Soldier can make a wise and profitable investment by selecting from Taylor's new assortment a Silver Hunting American or Geneva Watch. They are extra heavy Cases, and warranted to keep good time or no sale. Call and see them and the other choice articles at TAYLOR'S,
70 Genesee street.

Badge Pins.

Army Corps and College Society Badge Pins of every description made to order at
jy6dif TAYLOR'S, 70 Genesee St.

Rubber Jewelry.

Plain and Gold Mounted Rubber Bracelets, Vest Chains and Chatelaines, a new assortment, very handsome, just received at TAYLOR'S, 70 Genesee St.

Fine French Marble and Bronze Clocks,

Excellent time pieces, and desirable for presents just opened at
TAYLOR'S, 70 Genesee street.

E. Howard's American Watch.

This most celebrated of all American Watches, can be found in Gold and Silver cases, at Taylor's. An examination will convince all of its superiority.
W. S. TAYLOR'S,
d6wtf 70 Genesee Street.

Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills.

The true Cathartic and Family Pill.

The importance of this development of the true and natural Cathartic cannot be over estimated. To have a Pill which never requires over two, and seldom but one for a dose, acting on the bowels without the slightest griping or irritation, can be used with the greatest freedom by all who have suffered the trouble of long constipated tendency, and to check which has oftimes ended in the opposite extreme of bowel weakness, will be found the true feature of the Eclectic Pills. Their true character creates the expression of experienced Apothecaries, that long experience has never found their equal; from Physicians who have used thousands in their practice, that the true idea of a Perfect Cathartic has never before been realized, and by thousands who have used them in their families, and that they are the only true Family Pill they have ever seen.

Without descending to the clap-trap form of unmeaning puffs, or false testimonials, confidence is asked to test them in Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Worms, Loss of Appetite, as a Spring Medicine, all derangements of the system caused by a disordered stomach, and a general Family Pill.

☞ Price 25 cents per Bottle.
For sale by dealers in every City and Town.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor.
Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.
Sold in Utica by Warner & Ray, Dickinson, Comstock & Co., T. K. Butler and W. Blake. jan25dtmeb

By Telegraph

TO THE UTICA MORNING HERALD AND DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS VIA NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold continues unsettled. It is generally understood that the price is kept up by speculators holding a large amount out of market, therefore premium is felt to be quite uncertain, opened at 142¾, and went down to 142¼.

ROW IN NEW YORK.

At 3:30 A. M. a party of ruffians attempted to cross from Williamsburg, at the foot of South Seventh street to New York, by the Roosevelt street Ferry, without paying their fare. The ferry master ordered them back, when they turned upon him and beat him severely. The watchman and seven of the ferry hands coming to his assistance, a general fight followed, during which the watchman was shot and several others beaten, so that they are not expected to live. The men who made the attack then escaped and none have yet been arrested.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says, that Gen. Burnside had an interview with the President to-day.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

Secretary Seward and son have not yet returned from their trip down the Potomac.

SURVEYOR FOR TROY.

Leo Richards is appointed Surveyor for Troy.

FIFTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The 5th Heavy Artillery, 2,600 strong, when they left Brooklyn where they were raised, but now numbering 1,600, arrived this morning.

REWARD FOR BOOTH'S CAPTURE.

Commercial's Washington special says the Provost Marshal's office, there, will be closed August 1st. The report that the reward for Booth's capture has been handed over to Colonel Baker, is untrue.

THROUGH TRAIN TO RICHMOND.

The *Post's* special says the first through train to Richmond, since the war broke out, left to-day via Manassas and Gordonville.

GOVERNOR PERRY'S SPEECH.

Gov. Perry's, Greenville, S. C., remarkable speech has been laid before the President since his interview with that official, yesterday.

IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

The 5th New York, Ira Harris cavalry, arrived from Winchester, to-day, and went to Hart's Island where they will be paid off.

SEVENTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The 7th New York Independent Battery, raised in Orange county, also arrived to-day, and left for Albany.

THE 127TH REGIMENT.

The left wing of the 127th New York, also, left for Albany this evening.

NAVAL OFFICER OF NEW YORK CITY.

The *Herald's* special says: A spirited contest is going on for naval officer of New York. Mr. Odell is strongly urged, while the friends of Mr. Dennison are active to keep him in.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The steamer Charles Thomas, from Savannah, 17th, arrived this morning with the 28th Regiment, Capt Davis commanding. The steamship Hagar, from New Orleans, 14th, arrived this morning, with the 18th Mass. battery, Lieut Nichols, and the 15th N. Y. battery, Capt. Southworth.

STEAMER NELSON—PASSENGERS SAVED.

The following is an extract from a letter from Captain A. Bocandi, commanding the French mail steamer Lafayette, to Mr. George McKenzie, agent of the General Trans-Atlantic Company, New York: Tuesday, June 27, at 4:30 in the afternoon, about lat. 42 deg. 16 min., long. 52 deg. 21 min., fell in with two boats of the ship William Nelson, burned at sea, and took from them twenty-six male and six female passengers, including the Captain of that ill-fated ship. I obtained from him the following statement: I was in command of the ship William Nelson, 1,039 tons, with a crew of thirty men. I left Antwerp on the 2d of June and Flessingen on the 4th, with 600 tons of merchandise and 450 emigrant passengers for New York. On Saturday, June 26th, at 12:30, lat. 42 deg. 21 min., long. 50 deg. 52 min., having just taken observation, I was informed that the ship was set on fire while fumigating, and the flames spread so rapidly that I had only time to order the boats to be lowered, which was immediately filled by those nearest, and finding all efforts useless, I soon followed. The scene on board was horrible in the extreme. This morning at four o'clock, the ship had entirely disappeared. I stood out for the N. W., the other three boats keeping company as long as they could. I stood south in search of the two missing boats, and at 7:40 P. M. sighted a boat at a great distance, stood for her but the Russia ship, Il Mari, Capt. Adolf Diskahaveing, came up. The 14 passengers, in the boat, were picked up by that ship and at once transferred on board the Lafayette. I learned from those passengers, that the remaining fourth boat parted from them at about four o'clock on the previous evening, that she contained thirty-seven passengers and must be in southeasterly direction. I started therefore in that direction searching for her part of the night, firing signals every five minutes, but did not succeed in discovering the last boat. The forty-four passengers were carefully attended to on board the Lafayette. I had the men all clothed with the ship's seamen's clothing, and the lady passengers on board the ship provided for the female sufferers. The passengers also collected 2,862 francs for their benefit. The Lafayette lost about twenty-six hours by this delay. Enclosed please find a list of the passengers saved in the three boats:

Captain L. Smith, first officer; James H. Copeland, second officer; Archibald Lilans, Steward; Charles Rundaft, Cook.

Seamen—S. Patterson, Henry Johnson, Stephen P. Hadly, Charles Sampson, David Ritchen, James Miller, J. W. Hadley, John Mayence, Thomas Larkins, Albert Cushman, H. W. White, Thomas Warren, Andrew Nelson, Peter Miller, Fred. Greenberry, James McDonald.

John H. Brown, Mrs. W. Rothstine and four children, Miss Mary Warren, Mrs Smith, Miss Minnie Camp, Miss Theodorina Kingsbury, Mr. Wilhelm Rikard, Mr. Mathias Morrbroker, Mr. Johan Morrbroker, R. Carpenter, Aug. Flemand, Miss Olden, Mr. Hugo Fring, Mr. George Greese, Mr. Christian Miller, Mr. Leon Ell, Mr. Stephen Sangenterate, Mr. Sebastian Gotterleir, Mr. Theodore Mohl.

Levee in Honor of Gen. Meade.

BOSTON, July 20.

A public levee was held in Faneuil Hall, in honor of Gen. Meade, who was introduced to the crowded assembly by Mayor Lincoln. The General expressed thanks for the courtesies extended to him, and in a few well chosen words, urged the claims of disabled soldiers to the fostering care of a grateful country.

Dividend of the New York Central Rail-Road.

ALBANY, July 10.

The directors of the New York Central Railroad Company to-day, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. free from income tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

General Canby is now in command of the Department of Texas and Louisiana, reporting to General Sheridan.

REBEL GENERALS GONE TO MEXICO.

Brownsville dates of the 8th have been received. The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, R. Price, Shelby, Douglass and Jackman, with 400 men and officers and 2 pieces of artillery and a large wagon train have gone to Mexico. Gens. Moore and Alber, of Louisiana, and Clark and Murray, of Texas, were in the party. Late reports confirm the delivery of confederate property to Gen. Brown, by order of Maximilian.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Federals recently captured 500 bales of cotton and a long wagon train of quinine, salt-petre and other goods, going to Texas. The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, falling back on Monterey, abandoning the entire country. They were much annoyed on the march by Cortinas. The Shreveport correspondent of the *Times* says: Only's forces are marching to San Antonio.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.

BILLY MULLIGAN SHOOTS TWO MEN, AND GETS SHOT HIMSELF.

Billy Mulligan who was expatriated by a vigilance committee in San Francisco in 1856, and afterwards raised a volunteer regiment in New York, which he was not allowed to lead to war, shot and killed two men while in a fit of delirium tremens, and was about firing again when a policeman shot him dead. He had defied all previous efforts to arrest him.

DEATH OF BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, died since his arrival here a few days since. His body has been embalmed and will be returned east.

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND PARTY.

Schuyler Colfax and Lieut. Gov. Boss delivered speeches to an immense audience in this city, Saturday night. They start to-day for Oregon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

DECISION RELATIVE TO PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the marriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension from the date of such marriage, although she may become a widow again.

VINDICATION OF COL. BAKER.

To-day's *Chronicle*, speaking of Col. Baker and the New York bounty brokers, says: Every one of the arrests complained of, was made upon the direct authority of President Lincoln himself, and we can positively show it. The *Chronicle* says, on the authority of Col. Baker, who denies that he has ever, directly or indirectly, received a penny from any one of those who charge him with false imprisonment, assault and battery, and with receiving money for their release from confinement.

MISS MARY HARRIS.

Miss Mary Harris, who was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. Burroughs, has gone to the vicinity of Baltimore, to recuperate her health.

THE HANGING OF MRS. SURRATT.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

Dear Sir,—Referring to the special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, from Washington, of the 16th, published in the issue of that journal of the 17th, relating to the circumstances of the issue of pass to the Rev. Mr. Walter to attend Mrs. Surratt, I beg to state that the facts in the case are as follows: On the 6th inst., Rev. Mr. Walter called at the War Department and asked for a pass to visit Mrs. Surratt in the military prison, saying, if I am not mistaken, that she had expressed a desire to see him. I submitted the request to the Secretary of War, who at once said that a pass might be given. Neither the Rev. Mr. Walter nor myself then knew of the approval of the sentence of the military commission in the case of Mrs. Surratt. I sent Mr. Walter a pass; but afterwards, fearing that the pass signed by myself might not, under the circumstances, be accepted by the officer in charge of the prison, in order that there might be no possibility of disappointment in the admission of a clergyman to afford the necessary spiritual services, I sent Mr. Barry, a clerk in my office, to see the Rev. Mr. Walter and to tell him that it would be better not to go on the pass sent, but that I would again see the Secretary of War and as he had assented to the visit of the clergymen to the prisoner, would get a pass signed by himself, as otherwise there was a possibility of his being put to the trouble of going to the prison without being able to secure admission. It was also part of my design that Mr. Barry should impress upon Rev. Mr. Walter the necessity of good faith in the use of the pass when replaced. After thus sending Mr. Barry to Father Walter, I went to the Secretary of War, and asked his own signature to a pass as referred to above. When, upon his signing which, I said to him that I was confident the pass would be used only for the purpose for which it was asked, a professional, to administer the sacraments and prepare the person to be visited for death. Upon Mr. Barry's (my messenger to the Rev. Mr. Walters,) return, he informed me of the violent and excited language of Father Walter with regard to the trial and its result, which he, (Mr. Walter,) had heard after leaving the War Department. On this I went to see the Rev. Mr. Walter, to caution him, as his well-wisher and as a friend of the church, and in my private capacity, entirely with regard to the use of language so inflammatory as that which he had indulged in, at this, a time of great public excitement. I introduced the conversation by stating that what he had said, had made an impression upon the mind of my messenger, who had repeated his remarks to me. I explained to him, as I have said above, that there might be a possibility of his not getting into the prison upon my pass, and I had, therefore, asked the Secretary of War for a pass signed by himself, upon giving which I had said that I was confident that it would not be used for any other purpose than that for which it was asked, and I wanted Mr. Walter to be so governed as that I would be safe in the assertion I had made. Mr. Walter had displayed so much excitement and temper that it was a duty of charity on my part, in view of all the circumstances, to endeavor to induce him to pursue a more decisive course, and to counsel him to be silent, as became his place, on these topics. I asked him, in a friendly and kindly way, to promise me he would desist from talking about the matter. Mr. Walter's convictions as to the innocence of the prisoner, or the use of any proper efforts, believing her to be innocent, to arrest her execution were not made matters of objection. It was to the inflammatory character and effect of his observation at this period, when the public mind was agitated that my attention was directed to unnecessary, idle and angry discussions, and harangues could not but be mischievous just at this time, and since it appeared that Mr. Walter could not approach the subject with temper and discretion, it was better he should let it alone.—This was a confidential conversation between myself and Mr. Walter, as has been seen. The visit was not at all official, but entirely that of a private individual. My motives were laudable. They were to restrain imprudent and mischievous discussions, and to insure the use of the pass to be given in the faith intended when it was signed, and then to make my assurance good. The visit was not suggested by the Secretary of War, or even known to him until the present time. On this point, after what I had said, I don't see how Mr. Walter could have understood me as being prompted by instructions in my conversation. In replying to me, the Rev. Mr. Walter was very violent, and generally denunciatory. The range of his conversation was quite wide. He harangued upon the administration and the rebellion, and dwelt, with bitterness, on what he called military tyranny, &c. He said, probably all that he is represented in the fourth paragraph of the article in question as having said, and very much more that a prudent priest, a loyal citizen of common sense, would not have said. During all this time I was endeavoring to counsel moderation, protesting against his expressions, and enjoining prudence. I do not know that I sought to patronize the Rev. Mr. Walter, and the phrase which alludes to this, and the indignant rejoinder of Father Walter, do not bring to my mind the recollection of the scene described. I did not tell Father Walter that he should not have a pass if he did not promise to say nothing of Mrs. Surratt's innocence. Annoyed by what he had said, I was about, however, to leave the room, and defer giving him the pass, remarking that I will send you word as to the pass in two hours. When I said "I promise," I intended, within the two hours, to see the Secretary of War, and say to him that I was convinced, after what had taken taken place, that Father Walter was not in the proper disposition and frame of mind to be a suitable religious attendant upon the prisoner, and, under the circumstances, the services of another priest should be procured for her, instead. When Mr. Walter said that he "promised" satisfied that he had determined to be governed by the considerations of prudence I had suggested, and believing that he would perform what he had undertaken, I gave him the pass; nor did I, when I designed to withdraw from Father Walter without giving him the pass, by any means intend that his acts should have the effect to deprive the prisoner of the services of clergy. My view, on the contrary, was, that some other priest should go, (in fact, another priest did go,) beside Mr. Walter. It has been my fortune to be the means of sending the clergy to attend many, during the war, in need of their services, and never threw a straw in the way of any clergyman, of any faith, visiting a penitent, loyal or disloyal, when his services were called for. I could not see or know of a prisoner of my own creed dying without giving any assistance in my power to procure the attendance of a priest. With regard to the denial of passes to Mr. Walter to visit the prisoner when ill, referred to in the last paragraph of the article in question, Father Walter stated to my messenger that he had been requested by Mrs. Surratt, shortly after she was arrested, and since, to visit her, but that he had refused to do so, notwithstanding; not desiring to have his name connected with it until the trial was over. I did not seek to meddle with Mr. Walter's convictions as to the innocence of Mrs. Surratt; nor did I attempt to restrain him from the use of any proper efforts to bring his convictions to notice in quarters where his representations might be of avail. So far from this, an hour or two after the conversation referred to, when he called upon me at the War Department and told me he could not get admittance with the daughter of the prisoner to the Executive Mansion, and asked for my assistance. I gave him a card to the Acting Military Secretary of the President, asking that gentleman to see the Rev. Mr. Walter, trusting that this means would assist him in getting his case before the Executive.

In conclusion, I distinctly aver that the Secretary of War expressly and readily assented to the visit of a Catholic clergyman to Mrs. Surratt. He made no condition as to any conversation of the clergyman as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner or to anything he might say on the subject.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General and Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

At the sale of government vessels to-day the side wheel steamer Commodore Read was purchased by J. Brarut, of Baltimore, for $18,000. The side wheel steamer Commodore Barney, by the Fulton Ferry Co., of New York, for $35,000. The side wheel steamer Morse, by the East Boston Ferry Co., for $25,500. The side wheel steamer Thomas Freeborn, by Anthony Reybold, of Delaware, for $13,000. The propellor Anacrasta, by Thos. Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $6,300. The steam tug Verbena, by E. Gladwick, of New York, for $8,000. The propellor Henry Brinker, by J. S. Howell, of New York, for $5,200. The propellor Dragon, by J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $6,700. The large schooner Adolph Huyet, by R. A. Robinson, of Absecon, New Jersey, for $5,600. The propellor Crusader, by Thos. A. Morgan, of Washington, for $9,000; schooner Wm. Bacon, by Mr. White, of New York, for $5,600. Most of these vessels have been attached to the Potomac flotilla, and have been out of commission for the past month or two. The large side wheel steamer Banshee, a captured blockade runner, and the side wheel steamers Yankee and Jacob Bell were withdrawn, as they did not bring their appraised value.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Nearly 200 applications for pardon were received to-day, at the Attorney General's office, all of which, with a few exceptions, were from the $20,000 class. Among the applications are Neil S. Brown, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, and Judge Ridley, Ex-Chancellor of the same State.

THE CHICKASAW INDIANS.

The Indian Bureau has received information from Gen. Herron, stating that recently a grand council was held in the Chickasaw country, at which twenty tribes of Indians were represented. These Indians took part in the late rebellion, and now, like their southern white neighbors, want a restoration of their forfeited rights and privileges. They have agreed to call in representatives to another grand council, which will probably be held at Fort Smith early in August.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The President has made the following among other appointments of Collectors of Customs: Andrew Jamison, Alexandria, Va.; Roland Fisher, Bath, Me.; Owen K. Chadbourne, Saco, Me. Also, the following Surveyors of Customs: Leo Kitchner, Troy, N. Y.; Richard J. Howard, St. Louis; James Newman, Alton, Ill.; Charles J. Talbott, Portsmouth and Falmouth, Me., and A. Edwards, Register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.

PARDON OF A COUNTERFEITER.

The President, for satisfactory reasons, has pardoned Geo. W. Howard, who was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned five years, for passing a counterfeit Treasury note.

News from Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, July 20.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent states, the sentenced conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, arrived here Monday on steamer State of Maine. They were in charge of Brevet Brig. Gen. Dodd, and wore irons on their ancles. When first placed on board at Washington they also had on manacles. These last fetters were removed after the steamer left her wharf at Washington.

On the trip down, Mudd and Spangler were very cheerful, and employed the time playing backgammon. O'Loughlin and Arnold, on the other hand, seemed much depressed in spirits, and were melancholy and reserved.

On her arrival in the Roads, the State of Maine anchored, and General Dodd came on shore, and communicated with Washington by telegraph. Just at sundown, the steam tug Chowan went along side of the State of Maine, and the four conspirators were placed on board of her. The Chowan then steamed along side of the United States gunboat Florida. The four prisoners were put on board the Florida, and that gunboat immediately steamed to seaward.

The destination of the conspirators was not made known. Conjecture names the Dry Tortugas. The only person possessing the information was Captain Budd, of the Florida, and he did not vouchsafe to disclose it to any one.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Brigadier General Mann left Norfolk for Suffolk, Va., to review the troops stationed at that point. The steamer Leader arrived from the east shore, this morning, with detachments of the Fifth Maryland cavalry and Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, which have been doing guard duty in that section of the State for several months past.

POINT LOOKOUT.

The steamer Thomas A. Morgan arrived from Point Lookout, Md., this morning, with a cargo of army stores. Captain H. E. Goodwin, the assistant quartermaster at that port, received orders to make every preparation to break up the post, as the rebel prisoners had been nearly all removed, in consequence of which all the army materials there is being rapidly shipped to this place and to Washington.

The steamer Newtown arrived from Baltimore, this morning.

REBEL ORDNANCE.

The barge John J. Lee, has arrived from Richmond, with a cargo of rebel ordnance, en route to the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. About 1,000 tons of rebel ordnance is now lying at Richmond, awaiting shipment to the various arsenals in the north, several barges are now being loaded with it.

The National Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day to the amount of $4,031,100, including the following: Boston National Bank, $100,000; Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa., $100,000; Second National Bank of New Haven, $130,000; Ninth National Bank of New York, $102,050; First National Bank of Patterson, N. J., $270,500; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, Mass., $500,000; Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston, $100,000; Merchants National Bank of Boston, $100,000; First National Bank of Hartford, $300,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $212,000; Third National Bank of Buffalo, $150,000; Second National Bank of Zanesville, $100,000; First National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000; Second National Bank of Philadelphia, $1,000,000; First National Bank of Pittsburg, $135,000; First National Bank of Plumer, Pa., $100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $102,000; Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $500,000; Second National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; First National Bank of Des Moines, $100,000; First National Bank of Nashville, $100,000; Second National Bank of Nashville, $150,000; Third National Bank of St. Louis, $100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $150,000; First National Bank of Milwaukee, $125,000.

New Jersey Republican Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.

The Republican State Convention is very largely attended by delegates made up of substantial men. The Hon. N. T. Nixon was appointed chairman; he addressed the convention, urging the sacrifice of all side issues for the sake of securing success. Mr. R. C. Bellville, of Mercer, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and Capt. Geo. Halstead, Assistant Secretary. Committees on resolutions, rules, &c., were appointed. A motion to refer resolutions on State and national affairs, without debate, brought a strong speech from Geo. Halstead, of Essex, in favor of elevating the colored man to the right of suffrage.

The convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. The committee on permanent organization, reported Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, as permanent President, which was received with applause. A Vice-President for each county, and Secretary for each district completed the organization. Upon taking the chair, Gen. Kilpatrick made a stirring speech, which was rapturously applauded.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series of ten, of which the following is a digest: 1st. The war it had been a failure according to democratic declaration at Chicago, but it had terminated in an honorable peace. The 2d alludes to the memory and services of Abraham Lincoln, which are never to be forgotten. The 3d fully endorses the administration of President Johnson and promises it hearty and united support hereafter. The 4th asserts that the sympathizers with the rebellion are still to be watched. The 5th contains a long bill of indictments against the Democratic party for its treason and hostility to the war and the country and its aid and encouragement to the rebellion. The 6th proclaims that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery must and shall prevail in New Jersey. The remainder of the resolutions express gratitude to the army and navy, promise economy in the State expenditures, expatiate on the blessings of freedom from slavery, and express thanks to the citizens of foreign birth for their aid in putting down the rebellion and serving the country which they adopted as their own. Mr. George Halstead called for the resolution in relation to the rights of colored men. After some excitement it was postponed until after the nomination was made. The Convention was then opened for nominations. After Marcus L. Ward and A. G. Cattell had been nominated, a delegate from Bergen nominated Gen. Kilpatrick. It took like wild fire. He was nominated by several other counties. The excitement ran so high that a member proposed to make the nomination by acclamation, but the friends of the other candidates insisted upon a ballot. The following ballotings were had in the midst of great excitement:

First ballot, Cattell 265; Ward 25; Kilpatrick 149.

Second ballot, Cattell 150; Ward 144; Kilpatrick 231.

Intense excitement prevailed. Motions were again made to make the nomination of Kilpatrick unanimous. Knowing ones still insisted on the balloting proceeding. The chair appealed for order.

Third ballot, Cattell, 142; Ward, 299; Kilpatrick, 218.

Ward only lacked 32 votes.

A motion to take a recess failed.

The excitement was up to fever heat. The Chair appealed for order.

Fourth ballot, Cattell, 148; Ward, 349; Kilpatrick, 173.

Ward's nomination was declared unanimous, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The resolutions of the Committee were adopted. Mr. Halstead's resolutions on the rights of colored men was laid on the table.

A State Committee was appointed, and the convention adjourned. Speeches were made by Gen. Kilpatrick, Mr. Cattell, James M. Scovil and Mr. Robinson, all endorsing the nomination.

THE HADDOCK COURT MARTIAL

Wednesday and Thursday's Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

SYRACUSE, July 19th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

Cross-examination of Maj. W. H. Beadle, continued: I have not calculated the excess of years which, upon filling the last call, the county was then entitled to; I have only counted the credit of one, two and three years' men; I have looked it over; I have not calculated under this call; I know nothing about the excess of years; I ascertained, as far as I went, the excess of credits to which the county of Oneida was entitled up to the end of her enlistment; I can only tell what it was from recollection; I attended to this business about six weeks ago; I do not know the exact number; I know within one hundred; it was about seventy-five, to the best of my recollection; but it has a deficiency of one hundred and fifty against it. I do not know that the county of Oneida paid for about 1,200 men, and there are no means of knowing it in my office; we have no means in my office of ascertaining how many men Oneida county paid for; there are about 975; I have not been shown "to count them" besides these vouchers and credits, amounting in all to nearly or quite 1,200, which you say were carried up to my office and my attention called to them. There was a bundle of papers to which my attention was called on Monday last, but I did not look over them; I was not requested to count them; I was requested to use my influence to get them allowed, which I did. By inference, there were about 200. I did not ascertain that the county had an excess of 2,600 or 2,700 years. I never made up this account. On the 31st day of December, 1864, the county of Oneida, or the 21st District, had a surplus of 2,648 years' service to apply on the succeeding call. Since then, I have not calculated. Recruiting did not stop then. I know that besides that amount of surplus, there was an additional surplus claimed, which was disallowed up to that time—87 years besides that; it included all enlisted between December 19th and December 31st, and nothing after the 1st of January, 1865. I do not know what the surplus from that time is. When there was any question or doubt as to whether the county was entitled to a credit or not, I was governed entirely by the records of the A. A. Provost Marshal General's office, where my report had to be approved. I decided no such questions in making up my account; they were all definite except eighty-seven, which were naval credits. I did not reject any. There was no question about any of the credits I allowed; they were all definite. When there was any question made they did not enter into my account, the eighty-seven are counted in the 2,543; I have been acquainted with Major Haddock since I reported to him in Elmira, on the 11th of March last; I met him only once before that; we are not engaged together in any business enterprise whatever, unless he belongs to some corporation which he and I both have interest in, and I not know it; I am an owner of some stock in a Kentucky speculation; I do not know whether Major Haddock is owner of stock in it or not; this is not an organization confined mainly to the Volunteer Reserve Corps; I do not know that the naval recruits are never sent to Gen. Fry, and by him reported back to Elmira.

Q. By counsel for accused; I do not know whether Richardson enlisted any men after I put him under arrest or not; in my business matters with Richardson, I insisted that he should put up this five-seventh bounty money; Major Haddock did not direct me to confer with Judge Smith, in regard to the executive conduct of my office at all; he told me to beware of his politics and of his political relation; he warned me against the politics and political relations of any in Utica; I requested the A. A. P. M. General's instructions and recommendations; he sat down after a while in a room with Surgeon J. O. Stanton; I told him I wanted some advice with reference to clerical assistance when I should reach Utica, as I had not had any experience in the Provost Marshal's department; he told me Mr. Clark had been employed by Lieut. Col. Pool, while there as Provost Marshal, and he had been highly recommended to him by Pool; he thought I could not do better than to employ him; and that I had better take a letter of introduction to Clark; he handed me a sealed letter which I bore to him, and asked him to become my first clerk; he did so and entered upon his duties; he is my head clerk now and has been since that time; I never consulted Judge Smith with regard to any, but the legal affairs of my office; I never had but one question referred to him; I said there was a deficiency of some 150 men to offset the excess of seventy-five; it comes in this way: we keep the excess in one column and the deficiency in another; the surplus column footed up seventy-five, and the deficiency column about 150.

Q. By the Judge Advocate.—I brought a letter to all the Board of Enlistment when I came to Utica, but to no citizen except Judge Smith.

The court here adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. The record of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Major Wm. H. H. Beadle desired to make the following explanations: I desire to give the accurate figures in the surplus and deficiencies, from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Dec. 31st, 1864, and the total number of credits up to June 30th, 1865. The total number of credits from the entire District up to that date, is 964; the total surplus, taking the account by districts, is 79, and the total deficiency, 159. He also desired to correct his statement as to the 87 credits. He would say they were all definite, except as to the 37 old naval credits, which were reported to my office as "no period credits," and by the rules applied in such cases they were credited as one year men.

Col. Woodward, the counsel for accused, here handed Major Beadle a book, the record of enlistments in the 21st District, kept in the Provost Marshal's office at Utica. The witness read from this book that the number of men enlisted from the 26th of January, 1865, to the 8th of February, 1865, inclusive, as shown by this book, is 235; 161 of these men went for $50.

The accused offered to show by this book that there were mustered at the Utica office, between the 26th of January and 8th of February, 1865, both days inclusive, 161 recruits, for whom but $50 each was deposited. This evidence was offered to rebut the evidence of Mr. Commissioner Monroe, who testified, in substance, in evidence on behalf of the prosecution, that but 17 men were mustered for $50 each, prior to the receipt of the letter from Major Haddock, dated Feb. 6th, 1865.

The Judge Advocate here objected to this kind of testimony, as not competent and irrelevant.

The court was then cleared for deliberation.

The doors of the court being thrown open again, the President announced that the court had over-ruled the objection of the Judge Advocate.

The book shows that from Jan. 26th, until Feb 8th, inclusive, the names of 161 are marked, who went for $50; 17 of these men were mustered on the 27th of January, 1865. The witness said that this book showed that 34 men who were mustered in by Capt. Crandall, while Provost Marshal at Utica, of the 21st District, did not have any bounty.

Cross-examination by the Judge Advocate—I remember that I stated yesterday that the amount of credits up to June 30th, 1865, in the 21st District, was 964; I do not know what is the number of credits outside of this, and in addition to, for which vouchers exist.

The Judge Advocate handed a list of the credits of the Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, 1865, to the witness. He could not testify that the lists of each sub-District was correct, but stated that some of them were; he could not state that a single credit was wrong; this showed the aggregate list of credits for Oneida county to be 1,148; to the best of his recollection this was the number. Looking at the list of credits handed him by the Judge Advocate, the witness said: I did tell you this forenoon that the credit here given to Annsville was right; it is correct; I do not know whether the credit of 20 to Augusta, is correct; it is correct, upon my oath; Ava reads 25; I do not know whether it is correct; Boonville reads 49; I believe it is correct; Bridgewater reads 12; it is correct; Camden, 47; Florence, 30; I do not know whether it is correct. [And thus the witness read throughout the list, evidently striving to avoid committing himself by a positive answer.] I have not been informed that outside of the above list there are other credits claimed; 1,148 is as near as I can state; it is the amount of credit under the last call for troops, including those allowed and disallowed.

Q. By Judge Advocate: Besides the 964 credits inscribed upon the books, how many credits attested for by vouchers, as far as you can recollect does there exist? Objected to by Counsel for accused, and objection over-ruled.

A. By Maj. Beadle.—I think it is under 200—as far as I have seen them it is; about two months ago it was over 200; on yesterday I stated that last Monday there were a number of vouchers brought to my office; about 200 credits for these have been claimed; these credits from Elmira were marked in blank, and for that reason were called one year men, if they had been three year men, they would have counted three times as much; these were fixed, I understood, by Gen. Fry; they were the old naval recruits of 1864; I understood this at the office in Elmira, from the clerks; as far as I know, nothing was received at the office in Utica, except what came from the office at Elmira; this book (the one handed him by Counsel for accused) does not contain trace of a single bond or security put up with the recruit; I can find none in it; I find the enlistment of 17 men, which have been talked about in this evidence, and the subject of inquiry from Elmira; I can not turn to the period which covers these men's enlistment in the book; there is no trace in this book of the deposit of these bonds for these men.

The Judge Advocate here declined to examine this witness any further, he seeming averse to answering any question that the Judge Advocate propounded to him, and evading in every instance a direct answer. The witness afterwards apologized to the Court and Judge Advocate for his rudeness, and offered to willingly answer any question that might then be asked in cross-examination, but the Judge Advocate did not see fit to pursue his cross-examination any further, and after a short examination by the Counsel for the accused, was allowed to depart.

Henry N. Wicks, a witness on the part of the defense, being sworn, testified: I reside in Albany; I have resided there thirty-five years; I am an attorney at law; I am acquainted with Aaron Richardson; his character for truth and veracity, in the community, is bad; I would not believe him under oath, where he was interested.

Cross-examined by the Judge Advocate.—I do not recollect whether he delivered to me a written contract between Richardson and Van Alstein; I had such a contract in my possession; I have seen a deed, executed by Richardson and his wife, deeding some lands to Van Alstein; I have also seen a written contract of the sale of an interest in some livery property, from Van Alstein to Richardson; I did make an affidavit that he had stolen this property from Van Alstein, while I had this written contract between Van Alstein and Richardson, by which he had sold it to him; it was after I had seen this that I made the affidavit. I was once a member of the Board of Supervisors of Albany county; I know S. A. Waterman; he had a bill before the board when I was a Supervisor; I do not think that it was called up and defeated; I think it passed; I think I did not make a motion to put it through; no money passed from Waterman in connection with the passing of that bill; I knew Richardson five or six years before this controversy about this livery property; I have not had any particular transactions with Richardson, aside from the Wasson affair; after I obtained this warrant for Richardson, the affair was settled; he did not pay anything to them for the interest he owned in this settlement.

Interrogatories by the counsel for the accused.—At the time I made this affidavit, I did not believe that Richardson had any title to the property.

Cross-examined.—I was in the same law office with a Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Morrow, a witness for the defense, being sworn, testified: I reside at Albany; I know Richardson; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; I would not like to believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate.—I have had a law suit; he beat me; he procured against me a judgment for about $800; I have appealed; I am the gentleman who occupied the same office with Mr. Wicks.

Court here adjourned until 3 P. M.

Sporting and Amusements.

The New York Cricket Club played a game this week with the Newark. The New Yorkers scored in two innings, 188 to 187 for the Newark Club.

—The city of Boston, represented in the Lowell B. B. C., was pitted against the city of Brooklyn, represented by the Resolute B. B. C., on Wednesday. The game lasted three hours and fifteen minutes. The "Resolutes" scored 33, against 14 by their opponents. Thus New York beats Massachusetts badly. Worse than Albany beat Utica.

—The last game of billiards for a purse of $2,000 in gold between Melville Foster, of New York, and John Dion, of Montreal, was played Wednesday night. Dion won the game by 396 points in a game of 1,500 points. Time, four hours and thirty-five minutes. Dion's greatest run was 51. Average 21:43.

—A game of ball at Potsdam, between the Racquette River Club and the Union Club, resulted in the victory of the former. Score—R. R. Club, 26; Union, 24. A large number of spectators witnessed the game.

—The annual regatta on Lake Quinsigamond will take place on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., the day following the race for the championship between Harvard and Yale College. The sum of $650 is offered in prizes as follows: Six-oared boats, $275; four-oared boats, $125 and 50 single sculls $75 and $25, and a purse of $100 for wherry race open only to Messrs. Hammil and Radford.

—Mr. S. Hutchinson, of New York, has given a challenge to Mr. Hammill, of Pittsburg, Pa., to row him a five or ten mile race on the Schuylkill River, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, each one to pay his own expenses. Hammill is said to be the champion boatman of the United States, having participated in several hard-contested races on the Schuylkill River. The race, it is believed, will be one of the most exciting of the kind ever known on the Schuylkill.

—The *Times* says that Mr. Barnum will open at the Winter Gardens, in a few days, with his pantomime company and living curiosities, Mr. Stewart having kindly tendered his theater for that purpose. Mr. Barnum has signed a temporary lease of the Chinese Buildings, Nos. 139 and 141 Broadway, above the St. Nicholas Hotel. He has engaged an army of architects, masons and other artificers, and in a very short time will have fitted up a spacious museum, lecture-room and circus, to be occupied until the completion of his new museum, which will require some six or eight months.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The regular annual meeting of the Otsego county Medical Society was held at the Empire House, Cooperstown, Tuesday, July 18th. The county was well represented, and the session altogether an interesting one. The following is a list of the officers elect for the coming year: President, E. King, M. D., Unadilla Forks; Vice President, Dr. Merrit, Milford; Secretary, J. S. Sprague, M. D., Otsego; Treasurer, T. B. Smith, Otsego; Delegates to State Medical Society, Drs. Halsey and T. B. Smith; Censors, Drs. Drake and Wm. Spencer.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

OGDENSBURGH, July 20.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The census, just completed, shows the population of Ogdensburgh to be 8,218. This is within the limits of the corporation, and is an increase of several hundred over 1860, or any previous enumeration.

L. A. PIERCE,
Enumerator.

MADISON COUNTY.

The population of Hamilton is 1,315, number of widows, 84; persons over 80 years of age, 9; deaths during the past year, 19.

—J. Wesley Powers, of Light Battery H, 3d N. Y. Artillery, enlisted Oct. 25th, 1861, was mustered out of the service at Syracuse, July 1st, and reached his home in Hamilton a week ago last Sunday.

—Mr. Albert H. Weld, census enumerator for the second election district of Cazenovia, furnishes the following returns in his district: No. of inhabitants, 1,689; soldiers who have died in the army, 18; soldiers in service June 1st, 73; marriages during the year previous to June 1st, 17; deaths during the same period, 25; unable to read or write, 43; dwellings 370; families 386.

—Capt. E. P. Pellett, late of the 114th is going to write a full and detailed history of his regiment. The members of this regiment publish a stirring, patriotic address to the people of Madison county, thanking them for their liberal support and encouragement during the war.

—Cheese buyers are in Madison county. They pay 12½ cts. per lb., for home manufacture, while factory-made cheese brings 13@14 cts.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

The following is the population of the village of Little Falls, and of the town. Village—East of Ann and North side Monroe 1,983; West of Ann 1,667; South side of River 895; in town of Manheim, 480—4,975. Town—East of Ann street and road to Fairfield 2,010; West 2,065; South side of River 1,512—5,587.

LEWIS COUNTY.

—John S. Dewey, of Turin, caught a salmon trout, at Seventh Lake, not long since, weighing eighteen pounds.

—There was shipped at Boonville, in one day last week, 291,649 lbs. of cheese, valued at $42,287.80. Herkimer county must look out for her laurels.

—The census reports of the following towns have been filed in the County Clerk's office: Croghan, 1860, 2,035; 1865, 2,150. Diana, 1860, 1,483; 1865, 1,645. Greig, 1860, 1,733; 1865, 1,951. High Market, 1860, 1,170; 1865, 1,131. Harrisburgh, 1860, 1,338; 1865, 1,236. Lewis, 1860, 1,407; 1865, 1,250; Montague, 1860, 707; 1865, 645; Martinsburgh, 1860, 2,855; 1865, 2,492. New Bremen, 1860, 1,786; 1865, 1,968. Osceola, 1860, 593; 1865, 716. Pinckney, 1860, 1,393; 1865, 1,293. Turin, 1860, 1,849; 1865, 1,693. West Turin, 1860, 2,410; 1865, 2,129. Watson, 1860, 1,028; 1865, 946.

—Willard Winslow was recently struck dead by lightning, at Jacksonville, Florida. He had just been discharged from the army, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and had married and settled down. His wife was by his side, and was seriously injured.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Carthage *Republican* says the crops in that region promise the greatest abundance. The yield of potatoes and corn will be the largest known for many years.

—The Frontier Cavalry, Captain Turner, were mustered out of service, at Sackets Harbor, on Monday of last week.

Commercial.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

ASHES—Dull.

COTTON—Market dull, heavy and drooping. Sales of 600 bales at 45c for middling, and by auction to-day for government account, 5,000 bales Savannah at 37½c for middling fair; [illegible] for middling; [illegible] for low middling; [illegible] for good ordinary, and [illegible] for ordinary, all payable in gold.

FLOUR—Flour market 5@10c lower on common grades, while good and choice brands are very firm with advancing tendency. Sales of 8,900 bbls at $5 50@6 00 for superfine state; [illegible] for extra state; $6 60@6 70 for choice do; [illegible] for superfine western; [illegible] for common to medium extra western; [illegible] for common to good shipping brands, and extra round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands. Market closing heavy for common, and very firm for good. Canadian flour is heavy for common and firm for good brands. Sales of 400 bbls at [illegible] for common, and [illegible] for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal is scarce and firm.

WHISKY—Market firm. Sales of 300 bbls western at $2 10.

GRAIN—Wheat market—spring wheat dull and 1@2c lower, while winter is 2@3c better with good demand. Sales of 70,000 bush at $1 35@1 40 for Chicago spring; $1 [illegible] for Milwaukee club; $1 41@1 42 for amber Milwaukee; $1 [illegible] for winter red western; $1 [illegible] for unsound do; $1 [illegible] for winter red state; $1 70@1 73 for amber Michigan, and $1 [illegible] for white Michigan. Rye scarce and very firm. Sales to 150,000 bush western to arrive, at 90c. Barley quiet. Barley malt in moderate request. Sales of 5,000 bush Canada West on private terms. Corn market without decided change in price, with a fair demand. Sales of 8,400 bush at [illegible] for unsound; [illegible] for sound mixed western; latter price for high mixed nearly yellow. Oats dull at [illegible] for Canada; [illegible] for state, and [illegible] for western.

RICE—Quiet.

COFFEE—Dull.

SUGAR—Steady. Sales of 800 hhds at 14¼c for Porto Rico; 11½@13¼c for Muscovado; and 700 boxes Havana at [illegible].

MOLASSES—Dull.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 15@35c.

WOOL—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at 32c for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond; and [illegible] for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull and lower. Sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for new mess, closing at $30 75 cash; [illegible] for 1863-4 do; [illegible] for prime; and [illegible] for prime mess; also 2,500 bbls new mess for August, seller and buyer's option, at [illegible]. Beef market quiet. Sales of 250 bbls at $10 00@14 00 for plain mess, and $13 00@16 00 for extra mess. Beef hams are scarce and firm. Cut meats are firmer. Sales of 340 packages at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Bacon dull. Lard market steady. Sales of 850 bbls at [illegible]. Butter steady, at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for state. Cheese is quiet, at [illegible] for common to prime.

STOCKS at the first board were steady, but since higher.

PRICES—Chicago & Rock Island 108¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 97¼; Illinois Central scrip 132; Cleveland & Pittsburg 66¾; Chicago & Northwestern 25¼; Chicago & Northwestern preferred 60½; Quicksilver 56¾; New York Central 94¼; Erie 81¼; Hudson 107¾; Reading 100; United States 6's '81 coupons 107; United States 6's '81 registered 104¼; United States 5's 5-20 registered 104½; United States 6's 5-20 coupons 103; United States 6's 5-20 coupons, new issue, 104½; United States 5's 10-40 coupons 96¼; United States 1 year certificates 97¾.

American Gold opened 142¾; and closed 142¾.

Treasury—7-30—99¾.

Stocks at the second board were dull but steady.

PRICES—Chicago & Rock Island 107¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 97¼; Chicago & Northwestern 25¼; Chicago & Northwestern preferred 61; Cleveland & Pittsburg 67; Erie 81¾; Reading 100¾; Michigan Southern 63; Michigan Central 107; Illinois Central scrip 129¾; Quicksilver 57; United States 6's '81 coupons 107; United States 5-20 coupons, new issue 104¼.

Gold at 142¾.

Money market is steady, at 6 per cent. for call loans.

Sterling Exchange is rather more steady at 108¼@109 gold, for first class bills.

American Gold is a shade easier, opening at 142¾, declined at 41¾, and closing at 142¼.

Government stocks were active and lower.

AT GALLAGHER'S EVENING EXCHANGE PRICES WERE: New York Central 95¼; Erie 82¼; Reading 101¼; Michigan Southern 63¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg 67¼; Chicago & Rock Island 107¾; Chicago & Northwestern preferred [illegible]; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 98¼; Quicksilver 57¼; Mariposa 13.

Gold at 142¾.

Market very firm.

Gold closed at 142¾.

BUFFALO, July 20.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat lower for spring. Sales of amber Michigan at $1 60; Chicago spring $1 25; winter red $1 35½.—Corn dull at 63@70c. Oats, sales on spot 58@58c to arrive. Barley and Rye nominal.

WHISKY—At $2 06.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York, wheat 14¾c; corn 12¾c; oats 8¾c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 13,413 bbls; wheat 42,745 bush; corn 15,014 bush; barley 75 bush; rye 16 bush; peas 20 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat 71,180 bush; corn 37,530 bush; oats 27,498 bush.

ALBANY, July 20.

SHIPPED BY TOWN, July 20th—Corn 29,100 bush; wheat 47,000 bush; oats 4,540 bush; rye 7,500 bush.

OSWEGO, July 20.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales of 1,200 bbls at $6 75 for No. 1 spring; $7 25 for red winter; $8 55 for white; $9 00@9 25 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and unchanged. Sales of 7,200 bush amber Michigan at $1 60; and 7,000 No. 2 Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn scarce. No. 1 Illinois held at 75 cents, which is above the views of buyers. Other grains nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer. Flour 33@40c; wheat 10c; corn 8¾ to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 100 bbls; wheat 21,000 bush; 16,000 bush corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,135 bbls flour; 14,000 bush wheat; 79,800 bush corn.

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—1,023 bbls of flour.

CHICAGO, July 20.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined 1@3c. Sales at $1 05@1 06¾ for No. 1, and 96@98c for No. 2. Corn active. Sales at 1 [illegible] for No. 1, and 64½@65c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined 1@2c. Sales at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Firm.

FREIGHTS—Steady. Corn 5¼c; wheat 6c to Buffalo.

HIGHWINES—Dull.

RECEIPTS—5,300 bbls flour; 184,000 bush wheat; 34,000 bush corn; 33,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—2,300 bbls flour; 30,000 bush wheat; 328,000 bush corn; 40,000 bush oats.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN ELEGANT NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Griffin's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining and Ice Cream Rooms.

Mr. H. GRIFFIN has the pleasure of announcing the completion of his Dining and Ice Cream Rooms, in the Bradish Block, No. 179 Genesee street. They are fitted up in a style never before attempted in Central New York, and will be conducted in a manner corresponding with the elegance and perfect arrangements of the establishment.

Two beautifully furnished Parlors are reserved for the *exclusive* use of Ladies and the Gentlemen who accompany them. Guests will be served by female waiters.

An experienced cook, with the advantage of the most complete kitchen appointments, will execute acceptably the orders of patrons.

Entrance to the Ladies' Rooms, No. 179 Genesee street, Bradish Block. Entrance to the Gentlemen's Rooms—which is entirely separated from the above—is from the Billiard Parlor, over the store of John Carton.

Mr. Griffin's immense Billiard Parlor has been so conducted as to secure a public patronage with which the proprietor has abundant reason to be entirely satisfied. It will be as unexceptionably conducted in the future as in the past. It contains eleven of Phelan's best Billiard Tables, and a Bar stocked with the choicest of liquors and cigars.

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The Choicest Collection of Curiosities in the World.

Arranged by Mr. C. P. DAVIS.

Grand Performance Every Evening.

The Museum will be open for visitors every Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved front seats to Evening Performance, 35 cents.
Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock. jy7dtt

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Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. fab6d

The Utica Weekly Herald.

The price of this large and well filled Family and Political Journal is only TWO DOLLARS A YEAR in advance. It is thus as cheap as the cheapest, while it aspires to be the best Weekly Paper in the country. sep1dtf

Silver Ware and Fancy Articles,

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TO THE SOLDIERS.—They will find a knowledge of the business branches a valuable aid in securing lucrative employment. Liberal reduction on tuition will be made to disabled soldiers.

WRITING CLASSES.—These meet mornings, at 11 o'clock for an hour (Ladies); afternoons, at 4 o'clock, for one hour (gentlemen).

TO THE LADIES.—They receive instruction in separate apartments, known as the "Ladies' Commercial Institute." Miss E. L. Cady has charge of the Ladies' Department.

STUDY IN SUMMER.—This is a favorable time to enter College, and the student will find all the departments, including ACTUAL PRACTICE, conducted during Summer as well as winter. jy5dim

Sewing Machine Work,

Embroidering, Stamping, Quilting, Stitching and plain Sewing of every description, performed by Miss Lane at the Sewing Machine Rooms, over
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Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

COUNTRY ITEMS.

They are going to have milk delivered in Albany, by the Susquehannah Railroad, at five cents a quart.

—The Rochester *Union* announces the discovery of petroleum, upon land in the town of Penfield, Monroe county, owned by Dr. D. M. Shipman.

—The house of Thomas L. Davis, in Poughkeepsie, was robbed the other night of a case of jewelry at $500.

—The body of Patrick Dunn, an old resident of the First Ward, Syracuse, was found in the side-cut canal, in front of Wm. Dunn's Salt Block, on Wednesday morning. He leaves a wife and six children.

—A sailor named Martin had $50 and a silver watch taken from his person, while asleep on a vessel in Buffalo harbor a few days since.

—A deserter jumped from the cars, on Wednesday, about six miles west of Syracuse, when the train was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The officer who had him in charge went back from Syracuse, but could hear nothing of the deserter.

—An important National Temperance Convention is to meet at Saratoga on the 1st of August, and is to have the peculiarity of being composed of delegates from all christian churches and all temperance organizations disposed to attend.

—Robert Main a member of company F, 12th U. S., was arrested at Syracuse, on Wednesday, charged with the murder of Amos Murdock, at or near Elmira, in December last. Main is from Albany, and has a wife and four children.

—Three notorious characters, named Barney McGee, Wm. Aubell and David Colt, alias "Dutch Dave," were arrested at Albany, Monday, on a charge of highway robbery, committed at Saratoga, on Saturday.

—A person who gave his name as Wm. A. Hunt, a peddler, from Saratoga, was arrested at the Union Depot, Albany, on Tuesday, while in the act of picking a man's pocket.

—Mrs. Elida Saulsbury died in Albany, Wednesday, at the advanced age of *one hundred and one years*. She was the oldest resident of that city, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

—Peter Martel, a special policeman, employed by the Buffalo street Railroad Company, was fined five dollars, on Tuesday, for ejecting a man from the cars because he refused to vacate a seat in favor of a lady.

—Harry Leslie, the "American Blondin," repeated his feat of crossing the Niagara river on "one string," below the Suspension Bridge, Wednesday. The undertaking was rendered more than ordinarily difficult by a high wind which prevailed; but he accomplished the feat handsomely.

—A gang of scoundrels known as "Break o' Day Jonnies," infests Buffalo. The scoundrels are in the habit of blackening their faces and entering houses of ill-fame, in the night, to rob the inmates. They do not hesitate to use deadly weapons to enforce their demands.

—Conductor Fred. Decss, who "runs" a train between Buffalo and Rochester, had his pocket picked on his own cars while in the depot at the latter city, on Saturday morning last. We thought railroad conductors were too sharp to be cleaned out by the light-fingered fraternity.

—The *Canajoharie Radii* says that John Lawyer Earll, the ticket agent of the New York Central Railroad, at Palatine Bridge, has been removed. Mr. Earll has occupied the position for the past seven years. The *Radii* is very bitter in its remarks and says: "There is a general and hearty expression of regret at this causeless action."

—The Albany *Express* says: "A competent medical gentleman makes a very serious complaint against the officer in command of the Troy Road Barracks. He assures us that in all his experience in the army, he has never seen a camp where so little regard is paid to cleanliness or the sanitary condition of the post. Wednesday morning, twenty-one members of the 152d regiment were reported on the sick list, and very many of them attribute their situation to the wretched condition of the grounds where they are stationed."

—The Rochester *Union*, of Wednesday, says that navigation is suspended at that point so far as eastern business is concerned. The lock at Brighton is badly broken and obstructed. A boat loaded with 2,700 bushels of corn, ran into the lock from the west and then sunk, as the boatman say, from the fault of the lock tender, who raised his lower paddles before shutting the upper gates. The gates were carried away, the boat sunk and broken in two, and the lock, of course, obstructed. It may be two or three days before the canal will be navigable.

—The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, of Wednesday, says: "About ten o'clock last evening, while William Stevens, one of the crew of the four oared boat Floyd T. F. Fields, which was beaten in the race on Tuesday, was standing in front of Dobb's Saloon, corner of Main and Water streets, he was accosted by a man named Thomas De Mott, formerly a private in Co. H, 150th regiment, and a resident of Ulster county, charging Stevens, in an angry tone, with selling the race. Stevens denied doing so when De Mott repeated the charge. Stevens then struck De Mott with his left hand, knocking him down, after which he (Stevens) walked in to Dodd's restaurant and, proceeding up stairs, sat down to his supper. About fifteen minutes afterwards some one entered the room where he was, and informed him that De Mott was dead. Stevens then proceeded immediately to his residence and, after informing his folks of the affair, came up town alone, and delivered himself up to the authorities."

NEWS SUMMARY.

The State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., was thrown out at the Assorting House, on Wednesday.

—Hon. Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., the able and popular Secretary of State, of Vermont, for the last four years, died of consumption at Montpelier, on Monday last.

—A gentleman, in company with his family, stepped from the Grand Trunk train, at Prescott, C. W., on Saturday, slipped, fell beneath the train, and his head was severed from his body.

—The Chicago *Tribune* estimates that the illicit distillation in the United States, and the smuggling from the British Provinces, very nearly equals the whole consumption.

—A large sale of Government horses, mules and wagons took place at Chicago, on Saturday, conducted by Col. Elison, Chief Quartermaster. Best horses went at $150 per head; mules $205, and wagons, $100 each.

—Of seventeen graduates of the Boston Latin school, last Saturday, nine will enter Harvard College, three Williams, two Dartmouth, and one Yale. One of this number, Charles T. Wingate, a promising medal scholar, died on the day of graduation.

—A company is forming at Madison, Wis., for working a quarry of white marble of superior quality recently opened in Sauk county, in that state.—It is expected to yield a large return for the investment.

—The cars on the Des Moines Valley Railroad have been running through, since Friday last, from Keokuk to Pella.

—John Brown and John Blelock, who are suspected of having been concerned in the murder of a colored man belonging to battery K, at Memphis, about two months ago, while he was on picket duty, have been arrested at Chicago.

—On Monday last, Judge Van Buren, of the Recorder's Court, Chicago, fined thirty-five of the keepers of houses of ill fame, recently arrested in that city, fifty dollars and costs, each; one seventy-five dollars and costs; and three were sentenced to four months in Bridewell. The costs in each case amounted to $10.40. A pretty good morning's work for one Judge.

—The Elastic Fabric company of Easthampton, Mass., have been sued by an Englishman for $12,000. A New York lawyer employed by the Englishman to draw the writ charged ten per cent, or $1200 for two hours' services. Payment of this fee was refused, and he has been sued in turn by the lawyer, who is willing to compromise now however for $500. The Englishman don't see it, and the case is to be tried in October.

—Silver medals are to be awarded to a bevy of young ladies, who prove themselves the best cooks in a cooking match now being arranged in a town out west.

—The houses of Hon. William McGilvey and of Capt. Phineas Pendleton, in Searsport, Me., were broken into on Sunday night, and silver ware, money, government bonds and other valuables, to the mount of several thousand dollars taken. No clue to the burglars has been discovered.

—A resident of the Sandwich Islands takes the highest "honor" at the Williams College commencement, and two others from the same distant place have orations. One or two native islanders, also from Williams College, served with credit through some of the hardest campaigns of the war. They were sons of an American missionary.

—The Cleveland woman, Amelia Fransted, who was so severely stabbed in Chicago, a few days ago, by Mrs. Terhune, is recovering. Mrs. Terhune had an examination in the Recorder's Court, and was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, upon the charge of assault with intent to kill. Amelia Fransted has also commenced a civil suit against Mrs. Terhune and her husband, laying her damages at $20,00. Additional bail of $5,000 was demanded by the Justice, making in all $10,000, which she will be obliged to procure or go to jail.

A Song of the Fly Season.

Oh! the whisking, frisking flies,
Bobbing about one's nose and off again;
Think, whenever you drink, one lies
Snug in the jug to make you cough again;
Busy about us all the day,
Making us leer at beer suspiciously,
Buzzing at night in a worrying way,
And waking us in the morning viciously.

Oh! the tiresome, teasing flies,
Whisk them off and back they come again,
Vain the hope of the man who tries
By flippers and flappers, to stop their hum again.

Settling down on each sugary knob,
Blackening milk with their hairy bodies all;
Into our tea they at breakfast bob,
Fillip them forth and an impudent nod is all;
Over the butter one crawls and sprawls,
Lift him out, and the grateful beggar see,
Breathing his last on your toast he falls,
And leaves you his legs as a friendly legacy.

Oh! the tiresome, teasing things,
Of life's small troubles the living images,
Waifs and strays of legs and wings
Are all the spoils of constant scrimmages.

Photograph wanted—there's a pose!
Features freed of all severity;
Stop! there pops a fly on your nose,
And your face screwed up goes down to posterity.
Thinner, through dinner, being never obtained,
From taking a morsel these torments prevent all men;
Banting himself might the fly-world have trained,
To lessen the waistcoats of corpulent gentlemen.

Tickling, tiresome, teasing flies,
If they need blessings there's plenty of mine for 'em;
Fidgetting round your nose and eyes,
Deuce a bit can we write a line for 'em!

TO TRAVELERS.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS TRAVEL.—AMERICAN EXPRESS STEAMERS: Daily Line between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and Quebec, (for River Saguenay, Troy, Albany, Portland, Boston and New York, via Lake Champlain, Lake George, White and Franconia Mountains and Lake Memphramagog.

1 8 6 5.

Will, during the season of Pleasure Travel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th, run their large and commodious Side Wheel Lake Steamers

BAY STATE, Capt. J. J. Morley, **ONTARIO,** Capt. J. B. Estes, **CATARACT,** Capt. J. H. Ledyard,

AND NEW SPLENDID RIVER STEAMERS

EMPRESS, Capt. C. H. DeWitt, **LORD ELGIN,** Capt. J. S. DeWitt.

Forming a daily line through

Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

DOWNWARDS:

Leave Toronto, daily, (Sunday excepted) 6:30 A. M.; Lewiston, 10:30 A. M.; Charlotte, 6:30 P. M.; Oswego 11:30 P. M.; Kingston, daily, (Mondays excepted) 3:30 A. M. Touching at Clayton and Alexandria Bay, Fishing Grounds of the St. Lawrence. Leave Brockville, daily, (Monday excepted) 7:30 A. M.; Arrive at Ogdensburgh, at 8:30 A. M.; and at Montreal same evening, at 6:00 P. M. Passing the whole of the unequaled scenery of the Thousand Islands, between Lake Ontario and Montreal, including the St. Lawrence Rapids, by day-light, connecting at Oswego with Railroad for Utica, Troy, Albany and New York; connecting at Kingston with the Grand Trunk Railway and Steamboat for Bay of Quinte; connecting at Ogdensburgh with River Steamers for Montreal and Quebec, and Northern Railroad for Boston and all points East; and at Prescott with Prescott and Ottawa Railroads for Ottawa, and North.

UPWARDS:

Leave Montreal, daily, (Sundays excepted) 7:00 A. M.; Ogdensburgh, 1:00 P. M.; Prescott, 1:10 P. M.; Brockville, 2:15 P. M. Touching at Alexandria Bay and Clayton. Leave Kingston, daily, (Sundays excepted) 10:00 P. M.; Oswego, 9:00 A. M.; Charlotte, 6:00 P. M.; Arrive at Toronto at 3:00 A. M. Connecting at Charlotte with the New York Central Railroad for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo and Lake Erie Line of Steamers, for all points South and West; connecting at Toronto with Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways for the West, affording the cheapest possible way (or the transportation of Movers, Horses, Wagons, Furniture, &c., to the Great West.

☞ Excursion Tickets to Fishing Grounds of the St. Lawrence, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and return, at reduced rates.

☞ For tickets to the above mentioned places, apply to the Ticket Office, under the American Hotel, opposite New York Central Depot. G. L. FAY, Agent.
H. N. THROOP, Superintendent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangement.—Trains will leave Utica on and after Monday, June 5th, as follows:

GOING EAST.

1.05 a.m. Buffalo and Albany Express stopping at Little Falls, Fonda and Schenectady. Passengers taking this train can always rely on making connections with trains for New York, Boston, and trains North. The Watertown Sleeping Car is attached to this train.
3.15 a.m. Cleveland Express, stopping at Little Falls, Fonda and Schenectady.
5.45 a.m. Cincinnati Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Amsterdam, and Schenectady.
6.10 a.m. Utica and Albany Accommodation, stopping at all stations.
10.05 a.m. Mail train stopping at all stations.
12.15 p.m. Buffalo and New York Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda and Schenectady.
3.20 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at all stations.
4.10 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Lyons) stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda, and Schenectady.
8.00 p.m. Freight and Accommodation to Fort Plain, stopping at all stations between Utica and St. Johnsville.

GOING WEST.

3.40 a.m. New York Mail, (via Albany,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.
4.40 a.m. New York Mail (via Troy), stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.
6.30 a.m. Through Freight and Accommodation, stopping at all stations.
11.05 a.m. Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at Whitesboro, Oriskany, Rome, Verona, Oneida, Canastota, Chittenango, Manlius and Syracuse.
12.20 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Direct Road,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.
3.10 p.m. Mail Train stopping at all stations.
4.45 p.m. New York Express, stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.
7.10 p.m. Emigrant Train, stopping at all stations.
10.10 p.m. Night Express, stopping at Rome, Oneida and Syracuse.

The 3.15 a.m. Cleveland Express will run every day in the week. Passengers for New York by this train on Sunday morning will leave Albany for New York at 9.15 a.m. on Sunday mornings.
The 5.45 a.m. Cincinnati Express will not run East on Monday mornings.
The 4.40 a.m. New York Express Mail will run every day in the week.
All the trains are run by the Albany time, which is five minutes and fifty-two seconds faster than Utica time.
N. B.—Passengers are required to procure and show their tickets before taking seats in the cars. Baggage will not be checked until passage tickets are procured and shown.
Utica, June 5th, 1865. Z. C. PRIEST, Ass't Sup't.

1865. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS.

The public are hereby informed that the above named Line of Steamers, consisting of the ST. JOHN and HENDRICK HUDSON, will commence their regular trips for the season on Monday, March 27th, in connection with the New York Central Railroad, leaving Albany alternately, as follows:

HENDRICK HUDSON,	ST. JOHN,
MONDAYS,	TUESDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,	THURSDAYS,
FRIDAYS.	SATURDAYS.

Passengers can procure tickets and have the baggage checked through to New York, at all principal points. Leaving Albany on arrival of the Steamboat Express from the West.
For further particulars apply at the Office, Nos. 85 and 86 Broadway, Albany.
J. W. HARCOURT, Agent.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1865, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, Sundays excepted:

New York Mail leaves Rome at 4.20 a.m., arrives at Watertown 7:30 A. M. (20 minutes for breakfast) Cape Vincent 9:20 A. M., Ogdensburgh 11:30 A. M., Potsdam Junction 12:30 M., connecting at Potsdam Junction with Northern Railroad for Malone, Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington and all points East. At Ogdensburgh with American Line Steamers for Brockville, Montreal, and all points on the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. At Prescott, with Ottawa and Prescott Railway for Ottawa. At Cape Vincent with Ferry for Kingston and with Grand Trunk Railway for Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and all points in Canada.

Through Freight and Passenger Accommodation leaves Rome at 7.25 a.m., arrives at Watertown Junction 1:20 P. M., Cape Vincent at 3:20 P. M., Ogdensburgh 7:50 P. M., Canton 6:20 P. M., Potsdam at 7:25.

New York Express leaves Rome at 5.35 p.m., arrives at Watertown at 9:00 P. M., (20 minutes for supper) and arrives at Cape Vincent at 10:15 P. M., Ogdensburgh at 12:40 A. M., at Potsdam Junction at 1:25 A. M.

New and Elegant Sleeping Cars runs from Albany to Watertown.

ADDISON DAY, Superintendent.
H. T. FRARY, General Ticket Agent.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Two Express Trains Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

MORNING EXPRESS, leaving Troy at 5:15 A. M.; from Albany at Hudson River Depot at 9:35 A. M., arriving at New York at 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS, leaving Troy at 3 P. M.; from Albany at 3:15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9:30 P. M., connecting with express trains for Philadelphia and Washington city.

The Cincinnati Express from Buffalo connects with the 9:35 at Albany for New York by the Harlem Road.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company and those of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, at different hours from Albany and Troy.

NEW CARS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION and most convenient for the use of passengers have been recently placed on the

HARLEM ROAD.

Passengers will be Ticketed and Baggage Checked over this Road, direct to New York or the Central Railroad Company, and all connecting lines North and West.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company will be received by either road; and Baggage checked by either Company will be delivered in New York without change of checks.

November 3, 1864. E. A. CHAPIN, Supt.
FORD H. GREEN, Advertising Agent.

EYE AND EAR.

PERFECT SIGHT, by the use of PYKE'S

PARABOLA SPECTACLES.

The above luxury can be obtained by calling on Dr. PYKE, the celebrated Oculist and Optician, at his

OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

in the BRADISH BLOCK, UTICA, where all diseases of the Eye are treated. He has always on hand a large assortment of his celebrated PARABOLA SPECTACLES. The EXPERIENCE Dr. P. has acquired, combined with his knowledge of the Optical Science, enables him to decide with certainty on examination of the Eye what glasses are required.

Bradish Block, Utica.

TO THE BLIND AND DEAF,

DR. FOX

OCULIST AND AURIST, "Graduate of Albany Medical College," is treating diseased EYES AND EARS with great success.

He promises cures in all curable cases, and refers to a few of the many cases restored under his treatment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, of Frankfort Hill, seventy-seven years of age, blind nearly four years with Cataract, restored to good sight without pain.

Mrs. Herold, Kingston, Diseased Ears and Deafness of long standing, disease removed, and hearing restored.

Col. Hinman, Utica, Diseased eyes, very weak and irritable, perfectly restored.

Office No. 1 Butterfield Block.

REAL ESTATE.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

HIGHLY ELIGIBLE OPENING,

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, C. W.

Messrs. Gilbert & Kent, lessees of this long established and well known first class hotel, being about to retire from business, the property

WILL BE LET

with immediate entry. Rent and terms of lease will be arranged by James Riddell, Esq., Bank of British North America, Kingston, to whom or to Messrs. Gilbert & Kent, application may be made on the subject. [illegible]

Messrs. Gilbert & Kent are prepared to treat on equitable terms with their successor in the lease of the hotel, for the purchase of their furniture and effects, including bedding, table and other linen, silver and plated ware, pianos, horses and carriages, and other articles necessary for carrying on the business; together with their stock of wines, liquors, &c., which are of the choicest brands, and cannot be surpassed in point of maturity and quality.

Messrs. G. & K. will furnish intending offerers with particulars as to terms, &c.

Kingston, C. W., June 27.

VALUABLE PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Planing Mill and Lumber Yard situate on the Oriskany, College street, Clinton.—[illegible]

Price moderate, and terms reasonable. Possession given immediately if desired.

For further particulars apply to or address,
CHAS. A. FULLER, Clinton, N. Y.
July 8, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.—A Valuable Farm at a bargain, situated at South Bay, Town of Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, except about fifteen acres of wood lot, with more than 100 Sugar trees. [illegible]
ALEX. BOWERS.

FOR SALE—The convenient Dwelling House, No. 42 Catharine street. Price low. Terms of payment easy. Enquire at 18 Genesee street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In Hawkinsville, Oneida county. A store and dwelling, a storehouse, together with a new Flouring Mill with two run of stone, [illegible]
J. H. Read, Utica, or of P. Dolph, West Troy.

VALUABLE MILLS AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.—A valuable water power situated on the State Stone Dam, Oswego River, in the village of Fulton, [illegible]
SAMUEL FARWELL.
Utica, April 4, 1865.

FOR SALE IN STITTVILLE—The house and lot now occupied by Mrs. Wm. Anderson. [illegible]
GEO. S. ANDERSON, Hawkinsville, Oneida co. N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable Farm of Eighteen acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, mostly new, with fruit and shade trees, and good water. It is situated in the town of Whitestown, ¾ of a mile from the city of Utica. [illegible]
J. G. COYE, or JOHN HOWLANDS, No. 45 Stark street, Utica.

FOR SALE.—A Farm containing 98 acres of land, situate about three-quarters of a mile north of the "Hecla Works" in Westmoreland, Oneida County.—[illegible]
H. L. WHITE.

SCHOOLS.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY.—The Fall Term of this institution

WILL OPEN AUGUST 15.

Complete courses of study for both sexes. Commercial course without extra charge of tuition. Notwithstanding the increased facilities, moderate prices will continue to characterize the institution.

J. S. GARDNER, Secretary.
Whitestown, July 20, 1865.

STANWIX SEMINARY—

Home and Day School for Young Ladies,

Rome, Oneida, county, New York. The fall term of this institution will commence the first Wednesday in September. For circulars apply to

Miss M. J. WHITTEMORE,
Principal, Rome, N. Y.

$50 PER TERM OF FOURTEEN WEEKS, will pay for Board, Furnished Room, Wood and Tuition, in Common English Branches, at

UNION ACADEMY,

Belleville, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Fall Term will commence Tuesday, September 5, 1865. Superior advantages are offered in

ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES,

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES,

Music and Painting. A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL are connected with the institution, [illegible]

Rev. B. A. SMITH, A. B., Principal, or C. J. GARDNER, Belleville, Jefferson County, N. Y.

FOR THE HAIR.

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE

STERLING'S

A M B R O S I A

FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS NEW YORK.

MEDICAL.

A PERFECT CURE FOR CATARRH!

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY,

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

It removes all the wretched symptoms of this loathsome malady, and averts consumption.

It cleans the head, deodorizes the breath, and affords the most grateful relief.

It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

It is noted for curing the most hopeless cases, that every known means failed in.

It cures Hay, Rose and Periodic Catarrh, of the most obstinate and violent types.

No form of Catarrh or noises in the head can resist its penetrating power.

Dr. Goodale has now spent a lifetime in battling with this fell disease. His triumph is complete.

Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy is a harmless liquid, inhaled from the palm of the hand.

Dr. R. Goodale is known throughout the Country as the Author of the only True Theory of Catarrh ever published. Where its Origin—What its Ravages—Mode of Treatment—and Rapid Cure in all its forms.

Dr. Goodale's Pamphlet on Catarrh should be read by every one. It can be obtained at our nearest agency, or by sending a postage stamp to our office.

Price $1.00. Send a stamp for pamphlet.
NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, 12 Dey street, N. Y.
Agents for Utica and vicinity, WARNER & BAY.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

INSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

The Largest and Strongest in the State.

Assets over Twenty Million Dollars.

ÆTNA, Hartford, (incorporated 1819,) Assets,	$3,800,440
HOME, 135 Broadway, New York	3,765,974
SECURITY, 31 Pine street, New York	1,002,581
HARTFORD, Conn., (incorporated 1810,)	1,573,671
PHENIX FIRE, 52 Wall street, New York	1,479,000
PHOENIX, Hartford	1,[illegible]
MANHATTAN, New York (incorporated 1821)	925,953
LORILLARD, 140 Broadway, New York	759,081
WASHINGTON, 172 Broadway, New York	671,316
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts	576,724
CITY FIRE, Hartford, (incorporated 1847)	451,431
NORTH AMERICAN, Hartford	400,000
NEW YORK LIFE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.	4,000,000
Total Cash Assets	$20,494,543

Parties desiring RELIABLE Insurance, at equitable rates, will find it to their advantage to apply at this office before insuring or renewing their Policies elsewhere.
MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent, 131 Genesee street, Utica.

CASH ASSETS OVER EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Insurance Agency for Central New York.

FIRE, LIFE & INLAND MARINE.

CONTINENTAL,	New York	$1,500,000
NIAGARA,	"	1,262,522
NORTH AMERICAN,	"	730,837
ARCTIC,	"	622,833
MARKET,	"	450,723
MORRIS,	"	800,000
COMMONWEALTH,	"	333,000
CROTON,	"	286,081
FULTON,	"	265,561
CITY FIRE,	New Haven, Ct.	300,419
NEW ENGLAND,	Hartford, Ct.	233,073
THAMES,	Norwich, Conn.	231,050
COLUMBIAN, (Marine)	New York	7,424,372
CHARTER OAK LIFE,	Hartford, Ct.	1,500,000
MANHATTAN LIFE,	New York	2,750,000
AGGREGATE CAPITAL		$18,374,352

All descriptions of property insured against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

AT LOW RATES.

Also risks of Canal, Lake, River and Coasting, and Transportation taken.

The Columbian (confined exclusively to transportation in its various branches) has a capital double that of any other company doing marine business in Utica.

The liberal and prompt adjustment of claims for loss, when fair and square, is a specialty with this Agency.
G. S. PORTER & Co., General Insurance Agents, No. 128 Genesee street, corner of Liberty street.
Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1865.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Montague street, near Court,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND No. 141 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital and Accumulations, $200,000.

MUTUAL.

The Directors of this sound and reliable institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered by this Company to those seeking Life Insurance.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
ABRAHAM D. POLLEMUS, Vice-President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
L. A. TOURTELLOT, M. D., Medical Examiner, Utica.
H. TAMLYN, General Agent, No. 161 Genesee street, Utica, over the Savings Bank of Utica.
Liberal salaries or commissions paid to experienced Agents in Oneida, Herkimer and Lewis counties.

"AN ATTRACTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY."—*Rochester Express.*

The Old and Popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, Ct.

ASSETS $1,300,000.00.

ORGANIZED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

J. C. WALKLEY, President.

In its 16th year of business, and never LITIGATED a single CLAIM. One of the Oldest, Safest, Cheapest and Best Companies in America, being at this time one of the most popular Companies in the land, having introduced the *New Plan of Annual and Triennial* dividends. [illegible]

A. M. WARD, State Agent, Agency Rooms, Nos. 171 and 173 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y. (upstairs.)
G. S. PORTER & CO., Local Agents, No. 128 Genesee street, corner of Liberty.
Application for Agencies throughout New York State will be entertained. Apply to the state Agent as above.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, City of New York. Office, 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital, $500,000.

Assets............1,423,680 08. January, 1865.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases and other Insurable Property against Fire, at rates charged by other solvent institutions.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the Profits divided annually in Scrip bearing interest to the holders of Participating policies, without any liability to the assured.

Dividends have been made to customers in July of each year, as follows:

1857—33⅓ per cent. 1858—50 per cent. 1859—50 per cent. 1860—40 per cent. 1861—35 per cent. 1862—40 per cent. 1863—50 per cent. 1864—50 per cent.

The interest on all outstanding Scrip is paid annually in October.

The Scrip issues of 1857 and 1858, with interest thereon, were redeemed and paid off in cash, August 15, 1864.—Other years will follow in their order, thus showing that the system of Participation, as practiced by the Continental, is a complete success.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.
GEO. S. PORTER & CO., General Insurance Agents, City Bank building, No. 2, Catharine street. After May 1st, at the Old Stand, No. 122 Genesee street, corner of Liberty.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE, 56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Paid up Capital	$1,000,000
Accumulations	10,[illegible]
Cash Capital and Surplus	11,[illegible]
Invested in this country	1,100,000
Deposited with Ins. Dept. Albany	[illegible]
Yearly Revenue over	5,000,000

Shareholders personally responsible for all engagements of the Company.

The reputation of the Liverpool and London is world wide. Its policies are free from the usual technicalities, and all its losses paid promptly without time, abatement or discount.
L. M. TAYLOR, Agent, Bradish Block, Utica.

HOYT & BUTLER'S

LIFE, FIRE, AND INLAND NAVIGATION

INSURANCE AGENCY.

No. 90 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1864.

INTERNATIONAL, 113 Broadway, New York	$1,000,000
ATLANTIC, Brooklyn, N. Y.	[illegible]
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I., (incorporated 1799)	438,[illegible]
METROPOLITAN, 108 Broadway, New York	572,[illegible]
MERCHANTS, Hartford, Conn.	301,[illegible]
MERCANTILE, 166 Broadway, New York	246,[illegible]
PARK, 247 Broadway, New York	[illegible]
MASSASOIT, Springfield, Mass.	[illegible]
HOME, New Haven, Conn.	[illegible]
BREVOORT, 79 Wall street, New York	150,[illegible]
CHARTER OAK, Hartford, Conn.	[illegible]
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, Newark, N. J.	5,400,000

Life and property insured in first class Companies on the most favorable terms.
Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.
Applications by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819.

ASSETS, FOUR MILLION DOLLARS!

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE

Losses paid in 45 years,

SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent, No. 131 Genesee street Utica.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY...............CAPITAL $300,000.

This Company is a safe and reliable Company; it has a handsome surplus over its capital stock, and both are managed by careful and prudent men. Losses paid promptly.
C. E. WILSON, Agent.

BOOK BINDING.

W. J. ROBERTS, No. 60 Genesee street, has all the facilities for BOOKBINDING, new and old in as good style and at as low prices as can be obtained elsewhere, New York and elsewhere.

Many families may gather a respectable library by gathering up their

Magazines, Newspapers, & other Serials,

And the undersigned is prepared to bind in any desirable style

Atlantic Magazine,	Spencer's History of United States,
Harper's Magazine,	Tallis's Shakspeare,
Knickerbocker Magazine,	Johnson's Shakspeare,
Graham's Magazine,	Boydell's Shakspeare,
Peterson's Magazine,	Irving's Washington,
Home Magazine,	Lossing's Washington,
Leslie's Magazine,	Scripture History,
Ballou's Magazine,	Life of Christ,
Lady's Book,	Harper's Bible,
Music,	Brown's Bible,
Library Books,	Fletcher's Bible,
Law Books,	Virtue's Bible,
Leslie's Pictorial,	Douay Bible,
Harper's Pictorial,	Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences,
Ballou's Pictorial,	Vanity Fair,
Illustrated London News,	Scientific American,
Hinton's History of United States,	

And all newspapers, whether great or small, as well as collections of Pamphlets, Manuscripts, or whatever else is worthy of preservation.

Books will be bound in any style to suit the taste of our customers in

FULL TURKEY GILT,
FULL CALF, ANTIQUE FINISHED,
HALF CALF, OR HALF TURKEY

or in full sheep, full or half cloth, with edges gilt marble or sprinkled, as may be desired.

☞ Books sent by express or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

In style of workmanship and in reasonableness of prices COMPETITION IS DEFIED.
W. J. ROBERTS.
No. 60 Genesee street, (up stairs,) entrance through the HOWARD HERALD OFFICE.

UPWARDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND certificates and recommendatory letters have been received attesting the merits of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, clergymen, governors, State judges, &c.

PENSIONS.

BOUNTY, PENSIONS, AND PAY

COLLECTED AT THE

U. S. GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENCY,

TIBBITTS' BLOCK, 31 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

ARTHUR B. JOHNSON,

U. S. SOLICITOR.

The United States Government has authorized this agency to prosecute claims for all soldiers and sailors who have served in the present war, and for their heirs;

Bounty, Pay and Pensions for Widows of Soldiers.

Bounty and Pay for Fathers, Mothers or other Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

Bounty, Pay and Pensions for Minor Children, Widowed Mothers, or Orphan Sisters of Deceased Soldiers.

Bounty Pay and Pensions for Discharged Soldiers.

Prize Money and Pensions for Sailors.

Commutation of Rations for prisoners of war, and all other claims, can be speedily and satisfactorily settled by applying, in person or by letter, to this United States Agency.

We have procured, at great expense, lists of many thousands of soldiers who have died in Southern Prisons, and are prepared to give information concerning missing and wounded soldiers to inquiring relatives and friends.

Our extensive and successful business enables us to collect every claim undertaken by us, for the moderate compensation which Congress has fixed, as reasonable remuneration for such services.

Our success is so uniform, that we do not require any fees or pay until the final decision of the claim, and we always advance to the claimant the funds necessary to defray the expenses and disbursements incident thereto.

The rules of the Pension Office, concerning claims of mothers, widows and orphan children of deceased soldiers, are very intricate, and they cannot be successfully prosecuted except after long practice in the business.

We have prosecuted several thousand claims for widows, fathers, mothers, and orphan children of Soldiers since the beginning of the war, and have never had one rejected. [illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS.

Persons wishing claims collected have only to write us a few lines giving the name of the Soldier, his Company and Regiment, when we will at once forward the necessary papers, with full instructions,
Address ARTHUR B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.

A magistrate is always in attendance at our office, to take affidavits for claimants.

ALL PENSIONS ARE PAID, AND PAY AND BOUNTY CERTIFICATES CASHED, ON PRESENTATION.

Although this agency is authorized by government to prosecute all claims, its business is managed with all the skill, promptness and economy which characterize individual enterprise. We do not get paid for our services and advances until we secure a settlement for our clients, hence we have every inducement to give the most diligent, careful and intelligent labor, in order to procure the earliest possible settlement of all claims prosecuted by us.

☞ We pay Pensions, and Cash Pay and Bounty Certificates on presentation.
ARTHUR B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.—Solicitor.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

GEORGE C. CARTER, Local Agent.

OFFICE, No. 120 GENESEE STREET, CORNER OF LIBERTY, UTICA, N. Y.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission desiring to relieve Soldiers, Sailors, and their families from the heavy expenses usually paid for the prosecution of such claims, have established this agency, to collect pensions, arrears of pay, bounty and other claims against the Government, WITHOUT CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANTS.

On application sent to this Agency, stating the name and post office address of the claimant, the name, rank, company, regiment, service, and State of the soldier on whose account the claim is made, date of discharge or death, the proper blanks will be filled out as far as possible and forwarded to the person applying. These can then be executed and returned to this office, where the claim will be prosecuted to a final issue in the shortest possible time.

NEW YORK STATE PENSION AND BOUNTY AGENCY,

Corner Genesee and Main Sts.,

(BAGG'S SQUARE, NEAR N. Y. CENTRAL RR. DEPOT,)

UTICA, N. Y.

McQUADE & DERING,

GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENTS.

have authority to prosecute the following claims:
Pensions, bounty and pay for widows of soldiers.
Pay, prize money and pensions for widows of sailors.
Pensions, bounty and pay for minor children, orphan sisters, or mothers of deceased soldiers and sailors.
Pay and bounty for fathers, brothers, sisters, or other heirs of deceased soldiers and sailors.
Pay for wives or widowed mothers of prisoners of war.
Bounty, pay and pensions for discharged soldiers.
Pensions and prize money for sailors.
Commutation of rations for prisoners of war.
☞ Particular attention paid to claims for New York State and local bounties. In the successful collection of which this agency is unrivaled.
The friends of soldiers who have never received State bounty will do well to apply at this agency.
Only the fees established by law collected, and no charge made until the claim is decided.

NO EXTRA CHARGES FOR SERVICES

We possess facilities which enable us to prosecute claims to settlement much more expeditiously than they can be prosecuted elsewhere. The vexatious delays which ordinarily attend the settlement of these claims, are avoided at this agency.
Reliable information furnished of wounded and missing soldiers.
Artificial limbs procured for soldiers and sailors, without cost to them.
Persons residing at a distance can have their claims attended to by writing to us, giving the name of the soldier, and his company and regiment. We will then forward the necessary papers, with full instructions for execution. Address, McQUADE & DERING, Utica, N. Y.
Pensions paid. Bounties and pay certificates cashed on presentation.
Our personal experience in military affairs gives us advantages in the prosecution of claims against the government which are not possessed by other agents; and we therefore confidently assert that all matters pertaining to pensions, bounty, pay and prize money, can be settled at this agency more advantageously than elsewhere.

JAMES McQUADE, Late Colonel 14th N. Y. V.
SYLVESTER DERING, Counselor at Law.

McQUADE & DERING,
Bagg's Square, (near railroad depot,) Utica, N. Y., GENERAL BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENCY.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—POMEROY & SOUTHWORTH, Attorneys at Law, Rome, have by arrangements with others, peculiar facilities for collection of

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.

Terms liberal. Call and see who are entitled to pensions and bounty land.
Office opposite Stanwix Hall, Rome.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

FRUIT JARS.

FRUIT JARS of the best kinds for sale

AT CHINA HALL,

which is but three doors below the CENTRAL HOTEL, in the Bradish Block, Utica, N. Y.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

invited to call as great bargains are offered them.
June, 1865. GEORGE DUBOIS.

MECHANICAL.

PHILO S. CURTIS, Will manufacture to order, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers and their appendages, Machinists' tools, Mill work, Patterns of all kinds, Machinery and other castings. Particular attention paid to repairs of Machinery and Jobbing of all kinds.

WASHINGTONVILLE IRON WORKS,
No. 190 Whitesboro street, Utica, N. Y.

UNION SAW WORKS.

A. H. SIMPSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The subscribers are now prepared to execute orders for SAWS, at their new factory,

Corner of John and Catharine Sts., Utica.

The trade can rely on having their orders executed promptly, and with goods equal in quality to any in market. We shall pay particular attention to

REPAIRING SAWS.

Saws of every description straightened. Teeth cut any size or shape. Saws filed and set.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
A. H. SIMPSON. WILLIAM EDLEY.
Depot and Sample Room with Messrs. DANA & CO., 92 Genesee street.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

OF ANY SIZE AND POWER FOR

Agricultural and Mechanical Purposes

THE BEST CHEAPEST

and most economical power in use.

Circulars containing cuts of engine, prices, and full description, sent on application.
WOOD & MANN,
Nos. 75 and 77 Fayette, and 3 Cornelia sts., Utica, N. Y.
Utica, April 5, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant suite of rooms, consisting of a front and back parlor, clothes press, etc., can be obtained at a reasonable price at No. 71 Fayette street.
Utica, July 19th, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of S. S. & J. L. Lowery was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their office, on Fine Street.
S. S. LOWERY.
Utica, July 18, 1865. J. L. LOWERY.

CUSTOM WOOLEN MILL

FOR SALE.

Consisting of one sett manufacturing machinery, roll carding machine, and cloth finishing machinery, all complete, and in good order.
Has a very extensive run of custom work. Will be sold VERY cheap, and on easy terms.
Apply to Messrs. J. H. & N. A. WILLIAMS, 213 Genesee Street, Utica.
July 17, 1865.

UTICA STEAM WOOLEN COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend has been declared by the Directors of this Company upon the Capital Stock, of five per cent, payable at their office on or after the first day August next.
M. J. KERNAN, Treasurer.
Utica, July 18, 1865.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—TWENTY-FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Notice is hereby given, that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Twenty-first Collection District of the State of New York, comprising the County of Oneida, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of March 3d, 1865, have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office No. 73 Genesee street, in the city of Utica, daily, (Sundays excepted) from the fifteenth day of July, 1865, to the Sixteenth day of August, 1865, both inclusive, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock M., and between the hours of two o'clock P. M. and four o'clock P. M. The duties and taxes are required to be paid in United States legal tender or National Bank Notes. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Utica, July 17th, 1865. THOMAS R. WALKER,
Collector Twenty-first District of the State of New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Cheese Factory, situated one and one-half miles southwest from Hampton village, in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida county. The buildings were erected in 1863, and are of ample size and properly fitted to manufacture the milk of 500 cows. Possession given the first day of January next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Westmoreland, N. Y.
J. K. SCHUYLER.

BLACKSMITHING.—JOHN T. JONES informs the public that he has re-opened his shop on Catharine street, in partnership with Mr. JOHN REID, of New York, where

Horse-Shoeing and Blacksmithing

in all their branches, and Carriage Repairing will be conducted. He calls upon his old customers and friends for a continuance of their patronage so generously accorded heretofore.
JOHN T. JONES.
JOHN REID.

PIANO FOR SALE,

Of fine Rosewood finish, Six and Three-Fourth octaves, (6¾) with Stool and Cover. Parties wishing to purchase can call at the residence of Mrs. HANNAH PEGGS, 56 Huntington street.
Rome, July 8, 1865.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

$500 REWARD. MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF UTICA.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council adopted June 7, 1865, I hereby offer a Reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of incendiarism within the city limits, subsequent to the date hereof.
Dated Utica, June 15th, 1865.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Mayor.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Improved Rose Wash.

FOR SALE.—Two Steam Engines, three boilers, and a first class make Stave machine. They have been in use. Inquire of Tripp & Fifields, proprietors of the Eagle Foundry & Machine shop, Camden, N. Y.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]
I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Meacham & Farwell, have dissolved by mutual consent, this, the first day of May, 1865. Either of the undersigned will receive debts due the late firm.
L. P. MEACHAM,
W. H. FARWELL.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Central New York branch. All moneys contributed to this object should be forwarded to

Robert S. Williams, Esq., Treasurer,

Cashier of Oneida Bank, No. 170 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y. and all contributions of goods to

George C. Carter, Secretary,
No. 120 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

FURNITURE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

FURNITURE,

AT LORD AND CO.'S.

GOLD MUST GOVERN PRICES.

We will sell our Entire stock at prices to correspond with the decline in Gold. We have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock

ever offered in this market; and this is a rare chance for customers to invest money! It consists of all kinds of

PARLOR, LIBRARY,
SITTING ROOM,
DINING, AND
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
MATTRASSES
SPRING BEDS,
LOOKING GLASSES, and
COMMON FURNITURE.

☞ Call and see us before purchasing, and save your money, at

31 GENESEE STREET.

Utica, April 14, 1865. **LORD & CO.**

MEDICAL.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our

Two World-Renowned Preparations,

Known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,
COUGHS,
CROUP
SORE THROAT, and all
LUNG COMPLAINTS.

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY
FOR ALL
DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if our directions are followed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures Dyspepsia positively.	COUGH BALSAM cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures indigestion and constipation in every instance.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the worst colds surely and speedily.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures distress after eating, instantly.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and raising of food.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures sick headache, sickness at the stomach, and PAINS or COLIC in the bowels.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM relieves consumptive coughs as soon as it is taken.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE creates an appetite—gives vigor and strength to the whole system.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures flatulency, weakness, and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, and feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.	OVER ONE MILLION bottles of COE'S COUGH BALSAM are sold annually and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing harmful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heartburn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.	No family can afford to be without COE'S COUGH BALSAM in the house ready for immediate use.
Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM costs but FORTY CENTS. The bottle holds more than any other at the same price. The medicine itself warranted superior to all others.
	Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven, Conn.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park Row.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin street.
H. S. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, General Agents.

Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

Lyon's Periodical Drops,

The Great Female Remedy

FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically-compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums; being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 195 Chapel st., New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally, or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
General Agents for the United States and Canada.

Price $1.50 per Bottle.

For sale in Utica by Dickinson, Comstock & Co., and J. A. Hall & Co.